THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 17. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Spanish Prospects—The Administration of De Rodas—His Latest Proclamation.

Havana correspondence just received contains the following:—

There is undoubtedly more vigor and apparently more honesty in the administration of affairs under the *regime* of De Rodas than has existed in the history of all past Cuban colonial governorships. More unity of feeling between the real custodians of the island, the volunteers, and the Government is every day becoming more and more apparent. New companies and battalions are in process of formation in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, and throughout the principal towns of the island. Subscriptions are being raised for their maintenance, and large amounts have been furnished voluntarily by those in favor of the Spanish cause, and who see in the triumph of the insurrection the ruin of the island. De Rodas himself has issued a general order to the Military Governor of the jurisdiction of Matanzas, marking out the line of conduct to be pursued by him and the officials under him. As this general order seems to constitute a general platform on the part of General De Rodas, I give it below:—

HEADQUARTERS CAPTAIN-GENERALCY OF THE EVER-FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA.—Fifth Section—Circular:—The extraordinary circumstances through which we are passing, the necessity of correcting several abuses which, perhaps, through a mistaken zeal, are committed, are retarding the work of pacification that I have proposed to myself, and the desire that those who exercise an independent command should be governed by a common criterion, induces me to fix certain rules in which are condensed the ideas and line of conduct which I propose to follow.

Wars are always very lamentable, but when of a civil nature they are accustomed to assume a character of unlimited ferocity, and on the part of the most powerful should remain ever generosity, indulgence and nobleness. It may happen that some of the men, until now hallucinated, may present themselves to the chiefs of the columns or authorities of the Government; in such event they will be religiously respected in their persons and interests, and I will exact the strictest responsibility from him who maltreats or insults them.

The conditions of this war of insurrection against the common country demand prompt and exemplary chastisement, and for this reason my predecessors have justly imposed capital punishment on all those captured with arms in their hands. The civilization and justice of Spain, before the judgment of other nations, imposes, however, on her the duty of avoiding as much as possible the spilling of blood, and this should only be resorted to in the cases of chiefs or men who have been proved guilty of the crimes of incendiarism or assassination, remitting all other prisoners to me for my decision.

All functionaries dependent on my authority will cause to be respected the lives, houses, and properties of all the inhabitants without distinction, punishing rigorously all those who infringe these orders.

No person will be arrested on mere suspicion, without obtaining proofs of his delinquency, and in case of arrest the trial will take place immediately.

Great care will be taken, in proceeding in whatever sense against foreigners, that no legal requisite is omitted on account of the just consideration due to their respective nations.

Under the display of an illy-understood zeal it is usual to conceal acts of notorious cowardice. On this point I will be inexorable, and will exact a strict account from the chief who tolerates the slightest fault in his subordinates without reporting the matter to me, and putting in execution the precautions which the case requires, such as arrest, the suspension from his office, ecc. etc., of him who becomes an infractor.

The greater part of the reverses suffered in actual war are owing to carelessness, lack of judgment and vigilance. Let it be understood that he who is surprised in the commission of any of these faults will be submitted to a court-martial, as also he who loses more men in a combat than he should, owing to bad dispositions, or allows the capture of a part or the whole of a convoy without being able to prove that he made all the efforts possible to save it.

Faults of discipline will be punished with all rigor, employing, when the case requires the proceeding, verbal court-martials, with the understanding that I will be inexorable with all officers lukewarm in their efforts to sustain subordination, such officers remaining aware of the application of all laws relating to this affair, and the reigning dispositions.

Officers-in-chief should see to the maintenance of their troops, in order that they lack not clothing, shoes, ammunition, and useful armament.

Those troops who consume much ammunition reveal almost always cowardice. Accustom the soldier to fire little and well.

Official despatches must always be truthful, and without containing more details than are precisely necessary for an exact comprehension of the facts.

Lastly, recommend those who perform acts of bravery, avoiding to favor friends and relatives, in the security that true merit and the best aspirations of the chiefs, officials and troops who distinguish themselves will be recompensed as they deserve.

I charge your Excellency to circulate these instructions to the subordinate authorities throughout your jurisdiction, and to all commanders of columns, in order that they should acquire the greatest publicity, warning you that I will always require the strictest compliance with their provisions. CABALLERO DE RODAS.

Havana, July 8, 1869.

BEN. WADE.

His Opinion of Political Affairs.

Old Ben. Wade is here, looking fresh and strong after his trip across the continent. He is not at all pleased with the result of the Virginia election. He thinks it looks bad for the radicals, and will have a dispiriting effect upon the party in the Northern States. Wade is loud in praise of Boutwell's management of the Treasury. He says Boutwell is making a reputation for the administration which will go far towards overshadowing any mistakes he may make. In his section of the country, the West, the people are greatly pleased with Boutwell's scheme for the purchase of bonds, because it liberates greenbacks and helps to keep the money market easy. Wade is in favor of helping Cuba. "We have got to have that island," he says, "at some time, and this looks like a good opportunity to put in a wedge." He says he supposes Grant is hampered with the neutrality laws, but he believes the President sympathyses strongly with the patriots and will do all he can for them. "Those Spanish fellows," says Wade, "have got no claims upon us, and we ought not to go out of our way to serve them. The policy of our Government is to sympathise with, and, as far as possible, aid every people struggling for liberty." Mr. Wade is of opinion that a clear majority of the people of the United States are in favor of helping Cuba, and he thinks the administration ought to take some cognizance of this fact. Wade thinks the radicals will carry Ohio this fall. He will probably make some speeches himself in favor of Governor Hayes. Wade walks in and out of the departments, visiting his old friends, with an air of independence which is quite refreshing and somewhat astonishing to the numerous place-holders and place-hunters.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

—Dr. Jackson, of Dansville, in a note to the Rochester *Chronicle*, denies that he spoke at the Dress Reform Convention at Syracuse, or that he has anywhere seen fifteen hundred women change apparel.

THE FILIBUSTERS.

Troubles of the Raw Recruits—Waiting in Fort Lafayette—Pining Martyrs—A New Encampment—Mysterious Movements in Hoboken.

From the N. Y. World of to-day.

There were much sorrow and pining within the walls of Fort Lafayette yesterday and yesternight. The vanquished Cuban patriots expected a speedy release after arriving at the Navy Yard, and did not expect that they would be treated like prisoners of war. The fact of their being treated as such, and confined in that bastile where many men have wrongfully been compelled to suffer, made them feel very much like martyrs.

But General Barlow, who put them there, holds that under his commission by the President he is authorized to dispose of the prisoners in this way, until such time as they may be ordered before a United States magistrate for examination. One of the United States commissioners will doubtless go to Fort Lafayette to-day and discharge the prisoners, after taking each man's recognizance to appear in court if called upon.

The statement made that another steamer had gone to Gardiner's island to capture the remainder of the filibusters, is incorrect; also, that a battery of six guns had been ordered to the same place to lay siege to Colonel Ryan's subterranean fort.

Noiselessly on Friday morning, before the heavens were tinted by the rosy fingers of Aurora, a band of Cuban liberators stole away from New York and arrived in Jersey City, where they stopped for a cup of coffee and a little rest. They soon embarked in the West Hoboken cars, bearing with them numerous trappings and light hearts. Notwithstanding Marshal Barlow's persistent pursuit, they express themselves determined to cling to each other and to their cause. In the morning, before the neighborhood was generally aroused from their slumber, this band of about 100 landed at the West Hoboken depot, and proceeded in an orderly and quiet march to their headquarters.

The Camp.

On the old Weavertown road (the travel of which has been for the most part transferred to the new turnpike), upon a charming knoll which overlooks the Hackensack Valley, and affords a fine view of the distant blue mountains of Orange, is a large frame house, situated on a half acre of ground. Around about are the beautiful gardens of the florists, who mostly "here do congregate." It is a secluded spot, well adapted for its use. The trees of an olden time still shade the old road, and under their shadow the filibusters lounge and smoke. The house is entirely unfurnished, looking as bare as a dismantled fort; little bouquets, tokens of the sympathy of lady friends, ornament the mantel shelves of some of the rooms, but save these floral adornments, there is nothing inviting. The men sleep on the floor in their blankets, and eat on the green grass. They are abundantly furnished with food. The Jersey market wagons yesterday were unloading vegetables temptingly fresh.

What They Do.

Yesterday the men were very quiet, none of them being allowed to leave the grounds until evening, when they strolled off in squads. A few went over to Union and bought out a cigar-dealer, bearing back their purchases to the camp, and leaving the tobacconist with no stock but a large capital. The storekeepers in the vicinity have no cause to regret the sortie by the band.

A few of the active men organized a ball club and are spending their "muscle and blood and life" in ball-playing. Though a more peaceful game than the one they have been hankering to play at, they seemed to enjoy it well. Every day, in the morning at 9 o'clock, and in the evening at 6, the captain of the company drills them, putting them through the double quick and the manual of arms. They have no guns, so that they only go through the motions.

Who They Are.

The force is composed chiefly of Cubans, although there is an Austrian and a few Frenchmen in their ranks. The Cubans are fine-appearing fellows, looking as though they were accustomed to more elegantly-appointed homes than their present one. It is believed that this company is a portion of the force stationed on Gardiner's Island, and that they have eluded the United States Deputy Marshals. They represented themselves as a party of young men who wished to camp out for a month or more, and breathe the fresh air and eat the relishable fruit of the land. This they said to the man from whom they rented the premises. The unsuspicious Jerseyman agreed for forty dollars to him in hand paid to grant them the house and ground for one month. He now discovers that the headquarters of the Cubans are located on his fields, but is in nowise disturbed. Nor are any of the people. The men are orderly, live quietly, and spend their money freely, which latter item is a consideration with the Hobokenites.

Mysterious Movements.

Several coaches were seen yesterday stopping at the camp. They were observed to drive up to the gate, the passengers alighted and dismissed the carriages, which would move off and stand a little distance away, awaiting orders. The occupants were all Cubans, and some of the faces were familiar to the visitors at the New York headquarters. What they did or said no one outside could tell. There seemed to be an excited discussion over some measure, but concerning what was not disclosed.

There was a serenade given the men on Sunday night. Some sweet-voiced Cuban ladies made the hills ring with their music, and cheered the hearts of the men in camp. It was expected that there would be a large reinforcement last night.

GENERALITIES.

The Evarts Mansion.

A recent letter from Windsor, Vt., says:—"Windsor is the summer residence of the ex-Attorney-General of the United States, William M. Evarts. In order to accommodate his large family of thirteen children, among which there are two pairs of twins, Mr. Evarts occupies three large mansions standing side by side on the prettiest street in the village, and within a large inclosure shaded with elms, maples, and pines, and ornamented with each variety of shrubbery and all the rare flowers known in this climate. In connection with his residence he owns a small farm of intervale and hill land, which he keeps under a high state of cultivation, and which is stocked with the most valuable breed of cattle and sheep in the country."

Worse Than All!

Under the head "What We Have Done," a correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* details how great were the sacrifices of prejudice made to elect Walker. He says:—"The principles of the Republican party have triumphed. Our boasted declaration that this was a 'white man's government' we have taken back. Our idea, expressed not many years ago, of fighting it out on 'negro suffrage,' we have given up. We have, indeed, conceded many things. We have voted for a Northern man—Yankee, if you please—for Governor. We have elected men to office who were false to the State during the war. Worse than that—we have voted for Hunnicutt."

New York Wealth.

The total value of the real and personal property in the city and county of New York for the year 1869, according to a recent official statement, is $964,100,597, against $908,436,327 in 1858, being an increase of $55,664,270. The separate items are as follows in 1869:—Real estate, $684,140,768; and personal estate, $279,-956,829; in 1868, real estate, $623,236,555; personal estate, $285,199,772; so that the real estate has increased $60,905,213, and the personal estate has decreased $5,239,943. Among the items of personal estate the bank shares are valued at $74,547,134 in 1869, and $75,998,019 in 1868, being a decrease in 1869 of $1,450,885.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

New Railroad Enterprises in the West—Preparations for a Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention—Yellow Fever in Boston—Land Connections of the New Cable.

FROM THE WEST.

A New Railroad Commenced in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, July 19.—Track laying on the Leavenworth, Atchison, and Northwestern Railroad was commenced to-day, and will be completed within three weeks. Work will be commenced to-day on a bridge to be built across the Missouri at this point by John McCarthy, who has the contract for building the eastern approaches.

The Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention in August next.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The following committee of ten has been appointed by Chauncey J. Filly, in pursuance of the resolution of the New Orleans Commercial Convention, of which Mr. Filly was President, to arrange for the holding of a Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention, upon the Upper Mississippi, in August or September:—A. H. Saunders, of Davenport; James Renwick, Mayor of Davenport; John L. Davis, of Davenport; James Buford, Mayor of Rockland; R. F. Bower, of Keokuk; Andrew J. Wilkinson, Mayor of Keokuk; William Patterson, of Keokuk; A. Chambers, of Muscatine; William Vandever, of Dubuque; and C. Seymour, of La Crosse. The committee are well-known representative men. They will announce the point at which and the time when the convention will be held.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Yellow Fever in Boston.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 20.—Yellow fever has appeared at this port, there being several cases on board the brig Alice, from Cuba, yesterday.

The Land Line

of the telegraph being built between this city and Duxbury by the French Cable Company will be ready for use on Sunday next.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Death of a Benevolent Lady.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Mrs. C. C. Fulton, wife of C. C. Fulton, proprietor of the Baltimore *American*, died this morning after two days' illness. She was a lady of great benevolence and enthusiasm in the Union cause, having done many acts of charity to the soldiers, their families and orphans. Her loss is deeply regretted.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Stocks irregular. Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 135⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123⅝; do. 1864, do., 121⅜; do. 1865, do., 121⅜; do. do. new, 120⅞; do. 1867, 120⅞; do. 1868, 120⅞; 10-40s, 110⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87⅜; Canton Co., 64; Cumberland preferred, 31½; New York Central, 211⅛; Erie, 28⅞; Reading, 92⅛; Hudson River, 183; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 104⅞; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 115⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 36¼.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Cotton dull; sales of 100 bales at 34⅛c. Flour steady; sales 9000 barrels. Wheat firmer, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 60,000 bushels, No. 1 at $1·53; No. 2 at $1·40@1·51; amber State at $1·55, and white Western at $1·55. Corn firmer; sales of 46,000 bushels mixed Western at 92@97c., and white Western at 98c. Oats firmer, and advanced 1c.; sales of 33,000 bushels at 81@82c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $32·50@32·56. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Cotton dull at 34c. Flour quiet and steady; low grades very firm. Wheat firmer; prime to choice red, $1·55@1·70; prime to choice white, $1·65@1·80. Corn dull; prime white, $1·10@1·12; yellow, $1·12. Oats dull at 70@75c. for light. Mess Pork quiet at $34. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18⅛c.; clear do., 18⅞c.; shoulders, 15⅛c.; hams, 23@23⅛c. Lard quiet at 19⅛@20c. Whisky extremely scarce, and quotations remain unaltered.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 20—A. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. United States five-twenties quiet at 82¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 19¼; Illinois Central, 93⅞.

FRANKFORT, July 19—Evening.—United States five-twenties, 87⅜@87⅝.

PARIS, July 19—Evening—The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 70f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12⅛d.; middling Orleans, 13d. The sales will probably not exceed 8000 bales.

LONDON, July 20—A. M.—Sugar afloat, dull.

An Incident in Cheyenne.

Our frontier females do not seem to understand the necessity of taking the census, and naturally resist such things. To one Mr. Pierce, the collector, said:—"What is your age?" and she replied, "That is an impudent question and I won't tell you." "Well, I shall put you down at thirty," said Pierce. "I'm only twenty-seven," indignantly exclaimed the now thoroughly enraged lady. The record was corrected accordingly. "Madam," said Mr. Pierce to another lady, "I have been at your house twice to take the census." "You had better not let me catch you there taking anything," answered the independent woman. "I want to know how many children you have?" asked Pierce, walking into a house. "What's that your business?" answered the dame, "so long as we don't ask you to keep them?" "I am taking the census and must know," pursued Pierce. "Well, I guess somebody has been a takin' yours, and you'd better be hunting them up, young man," vociferated the dame.

A Dampener.

At Van Wert, Ohio, last Thursday morning, a person that was not willing that bygones should be bygones delivered a bitter Copperhead harangue to a crowd, saying, "I hurrahed for Jeff. Davis during the war, and since the war," and, lifting his hat, added, "If I want I will hurrah for him now." A "veteran," who was silently listening, stepped forward, and, placing his fist close to the speaker's nose, said:—"If you do I will whip you." Davis was not cheered.

Getting Rid of Bores.

If Secretary Fish has one virtue more conspicuous than any other, it is his faculty of getting rid of bores who call in person to advise him about his duties. "I will do what I can in the premises," says this truly great man, "but prefer to attend to these matters in my own way." The intimation thus tersely conveyed ought to be a lesson to all future callers who have more wisdom to communicate than they know what to do with.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

—Hank Monk, who drove Mr. Greeley so rapidly and joltingly down the mountain descent into Placerville as to coerce the most vigorous Saxon out of the mouth of the philosopher, and to make him howl in sincerity "just once" for "protection," still lives to tell the story, which he does to every casual traveller.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Another Batch of Filibusters Captured by a Squad of Marines—Colonel Ryan Escapes a Second Time—The Convention of School Superintendents.

FROM NEW YORK.

Capture of More Filibusters—Colonel Ryan Again Escapes.

NEW YORK, July 20.—An evening paper has the following:—A squad of men from Brooklyn Navy Yard, with Marshal Barlow at the head, last night, at midnight, surrounded a large house three miles back of Hoboken, and captured forty-eight Cuban filibusters there quartered. Several escaped, including Colonel Ryan. Several of the prisoners were hurt before being captured. All were taken to Fort Lafayette. A telegram was sent to President Grant, the Spanish Minister announcing that this is supposed to be the end of Cuban operations in this vicinity.

FROM THE STATE.

Convention of Superintendents of Schools.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 20.—The Convention of County, City, and Borough School Superintendents of this State promises to be a grand success, not only in numbers, but also in interest among those in attendance. Hon. A. S. Kissell, State Superintendent of Ohio, is here to attend the sessions of the convention.

The Weather at the Seashore.—July 20, 9 A. M.

Cape May, east, cloudy, 68.
Atlantic City, east, cloudy, 70.
Long Branch, east, cloudy.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	210¾	West. Union Tel.	36⅛
N. Y. & Erie R.	29	Toledo and Wabash.	73
Ph. and Rea. R.	92¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	76
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	104½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107¾	Adams Express	60½
Chi. and N. W. com.	78¾	Wells, Fargo	22½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	93¾	United States	74
Chi. and R. I. R.	113¼	Tennessee 6s, new	55½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153	Gold	135½
Pacific M. S.	82¾	Market dull.	

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Arrangements for the Landing at Duxbury, Mass.—No Fears of Government Interference—The Legislation of Massachusetts.

A correspondent writes from Duxbury, Mass., yesterday:—

The officers and workmen preparing for the reception of the French cable are going forward in their arrangements, in spite of all rumors of probable Government interference. They have not, and have not at any time had, any fears of an objection to their landing, notwithstanding those in the interest of the old cable and the Western Union Company have been industrious in securing substantial opposition to their enterprises. The cable is expected on Thursday or Friday, and it is now the intention to commence business immediately. The land line to connect with New York from Boston via the Franklin lines will be finished to-morrow.

The citizens of this town are arranging for an extensive celebration as soon as the cable arrives, and there will probably be a large crowd here from all sections of the State. The revenue cutter in Boston, together with two or three other steamers at that port, will arrive to-morrow or next day for the purpose of escorting the cable vessels into Duxbury.

It is plain that the legislation of Massachusetts covers all the ground over which there has been so much discussion, and concerning which numerous legal opinions have been given. The French cable proper will only come as far as the point where the Government has no authority, and there it will be spliced to a cable laid by the "Ocean Telegraph Company," a corporation incorporated for the purpose at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature. By this arrangement the means of communication will be free and uninterrupted, and it does not seem that any special legislation is required from Congress to protect it; and further it does not appear that any act of Congress can justly interfere with it. The bill, as passed by the State Legislature, is as follows:—

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Section 1. George M. Dexter, Joshua Lovett, William R. Robeson, Jr., their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Ocean Telegraph Company, and are hereby authorized to lay and maintain a telegraph cable in and over the waters, shores, and lands of this Commonwealth from some point or points on the shore of the county of Plymouth to the open sea, and to connect the same with any foreign telegraph cable, and are also authorized to construct, maintain, and use a line of telegraph from such point on said shore to any point within the limits of the said Commonwealth, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions set forth in all general laws that now are or may hereafter be in force relating to telegraph companies; provided, that said company shall establish and maintain within one mile of the shore landing of their cable an office at which it shall receive and promptly transmit, at a uniform price, over its cable, in the order in which they are received, all messages delivered at said office by any telegraph company now or hereafter to be established.

Section 2. Said corporation may hold such real and personal estate as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid, but the capital stock shall not exceed $100,000.

Section 3. If within two years from the passage of this act $25,000 shall not have been subscribed and paid in cash on said capital stock and five miles of telegraph constructed, or if the franchise, charter or any portion of the telegraph line of the said corporation shall be sold or offered for sale to any existing telegraph company or to any person or association of persons before the conditions of this section shall have been complied with then this act shall be void.

Section 4. The Legislature may from time to time alter or reduce the rates of toll charged by said corporation; provided said tolls shall not, without the consent of said corporation, be so reduced as to produce a clear net profit of less than ten per cent. a year on the capital actually paid in.

Section 5. This shall take effect upon its passage. Approved March 30, 1869.

The Erie Railroad Directors.

Griffin, the engineer who caused the terrible collision at Mast Hope, has been caught and imprisoned. He says he is extremely sorry; it would have been too much to say he was glad of it. But he thinks he "ought not to be punished severely." In that opinion the public probably differs from him; and we trust the jury which tries him will also fail to agree with him.

Meanwhile, the people would like to know whether the managers of the Erie Railway feel sorry too, or whether they don't care. Any sorrow of theirs cannot bring the dead back to life; but it would show at least a decent respect for public opinion if they should tell the public that they are sorry that so dreadful a murder should have been committed by the carelessness of one of their servants, and that they will try to introduce more rigid discipline among their men, and themselves pay more attention to the working of the road and less to stock gambling than they have done for some time. It is not impossible to declare a railroad a public nuisance, and abate it.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE CITY SUPERVISORS.

The Names Returned to Mayor Fox.

The following named persons have been returned by the Commissioner of Highways to the Mayor, from which to select a supervisor for each district in the city:—

First ward—Samuel Peake, Henry Carr, and Albert Smith.

Second ward—Charles Peake, William Serad, and John Fletcher.

Third and Fourth wards—Samuel F. Mitchel, William Worthington, and John Thacher.

Fifth and Sixth wards—John Gibbs, John Sneedon, and William H. Mathers.

Seventh and Eighth wards—Ephraim Shaw, George Simpson, and John W. Leigh.

Ninth and Tenth wards—R. W. Siberton, H. B. Thompson, and William Preston.

Eleventh and Twelfth wards—John Johnson, H. Logan, and George Corson.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards—Jacob S. Fish, Joseph Hemple, and George Hoster.

Fifteenth ward—Thomas Gilligan, George Hensler, and Martin Lampert.

Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards—Joseph Ash, George Elton, and S. S. Armstrong.

Eighteenth ward—William H. Maneely, Jacob Barr, and William Lamon.

Nineteenth ward—George Boyer, Joseph Earnest, and William McKain.

Twentieth ward, First division—Henry Myers, Charles Sims, and William Winberg.

Twentieth ward, Second division—William Thorn, William Colbridge, and John Fox.

Twenty-first ward—Joseph Kensil, Timoty Clegg, and William McLaughlin.

Twenty-third ward, First division—Enoch Foster, Charles Williams, and Peter Castor.

Twenty-third ward, Second division—Jamison Lott, Alfred Dungan, and R. N. Murray.

Twenty-fourth ward, First division—P. C. McGinley, Alfred Hanline, and R. Longaker.

Twenty-fourth ward, Second division—William A. Frederick, Samuel Wynn, and William Smith.

Twenty-fifth ward—William H. Huston, F. F. Kerbaugh, and Thomas Dickson.

Twenty-sixth ward—Philip H. Keohse, David Edmunson, and James Robinson.

Twenty-seventh Ward—Joseph Freas, Lewis Grubb, and John A. Dickinson.

Twenty-eighth ward—Martin Ulrick, W. J. P. White, and James McKee.

No appointment is made for the Twenty-second ward, as that ward has a department of its own.

Personalities.

—Sheridan is at Newport.

—Sherman is at Dartmouth.

—Ex-Secretary Seward is rheumatic.

—Senator McCreery seeks re-election.

—Rosecrans goes to San Francisco.

—Bishop Simpson is at Saratoga.

—Colfax is still travelling about.

—Tennyson likes odd titles for poems.

—Bonner wants the "American Girl."

—Old John Hancock was vain.

—Beecher is one of the Can't-get-aways.

—Stuart, George H., luxuriates at Newport.

—Stokes and Senter are like two Kilkenny cats.

—Brigham Young's youngest son is prone to wander.

—Her Majesty Eugenie is coming over *incog.*

—Senator Fenton will remain abroad only two months.

—Senator Trumbull is in the Yosemite Valley with his family.

—Thurlow Weed will devote some of the summer to Saratoga.

—Senator Wilson and wife are rusticating at Shutesbury Springs.

—General R. M. Gano, late of the Confederate army, is a preacher at Winchester, Ky.

—At the Peace Jubilee Ralph Waldo Emerson was mistaken by Gilmore for a flute blower, and was ordered "to his place."

—Mrs. Buttles, wife of T. M. Buttles, of Towanda, died on Tuesday last from the effects of running a needle into her hand.

—The one-hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Baron von Humboldt, the 14th of September, will be celebrated by the civic societies of Buffalo.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, July 20, 1869.

The comparative statement of our banks for the past week is decidedly unfavorable again, but less so than the previous one. The decrease in the legal tenders is the most serious item, and the most significant, under the circumstances, amounting to $470,607; the deposits show a falling off of $181,525, and the loans of $12,157. The difference between the two items of deposits and loans shows that the banks have been disposed to accommodate to the extent of their ability, and which led to the impression that the banks were gaining strength when they were in reality losing ground.

Their condition just now is abnormal, and it would be vain of course to expect any relaxation in the rates for the present. Call loans are quite firm at yesterday's figures, and the bill brokers, with a keen eye to business, are taking advantage of circumstances by putting on the screw.

Gold is very quiet and lower, opening at 135⅜ and selling at noon at 135⅛.

In Government loans the sales were light, but prices generally continue firm.

The transactions at the Stock Board were moderately active. State and City loans are firm at former quotations. Reading Railroad was active and ranged from 46⅛@46·44, b. o., closing at 46⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad was weak at 56½; Minehill at 53⅛; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31, b. o. 56¼ was bid for Lehigh Valley; 37 for Catawissa preferred; and 49¾ for Northern Central.

In Canal stocks small transactions. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 36@36¼, b. o. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation, and 21 for preferred do.

In Coal shares there were sales of St. Nicholas at 2·31, an advance.

Bank and Passenger Railway shares were without change worthy of notice. There were only limited transactions in either.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1500	City 6s, New.c.100⅝	300	sh Read R.s5.ls. 46½
$400	do..........100¾	800	do....ls.s5. 46¾
$600	do.......ls.100½	200	do.....ls.46 3-16
$1000	do........c.100⅝	100	do...b5&i.. 46¼
$1000	C & Am 6s,89. 85½	200	do ls.46 3-16
$3000	N Penna 6s.ls. 88	200	do......ls. 46⅛
$2000	Leh V R n bs.	25	do....d bill 46⅛
	Cp.. 94¾	100	do...s30.46 3-16
$7000	Elmira R 7s.ls. 89	200	do...ls.b10.46·31
$500	Sch N 6s,'72... 65	300	do...ls.b10.46·31
1	sh Mech Bk..... 32¾	200	do.....b60.46·44
5	sh Minehill R... 53⅛	100	do....b5&i.46·31
13	sh Penna R..ls. 56⅝	100	do....rg&i. 46¼
3	do......... 56½	100	do.......... 46¼
133	do.......ls. 56⅝	100	do...b5&i.46·31
2	do......... 56½	500	do....ls.2d. 46¼
100	sh Leh N Stk... 36	100	sh Ph & E...b60. 31
100	do.....b60. 36¼	200	do...ls.b60. 31
10	sh Lit Sch R.... 41¾	100	do.....b60. 31
100	sh St Nich Coal 2·31	5	sh Acad Music.. 95

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$100	City 6s, New..100¾	5	sh Read R..d.b. 46⅛
$2000	Leh 6s, '84..... 84	100	do......2d. 46¾
35	sh Minehill R... 53½	15	do......ls. 46⅛
200	sh St Nich Coal. 2⅛	100	do.......c. 46⅛
13	sh Leh Val R.... 56¼	100	do.......... 46⅛
20	sh Penna R.... 56⅝	100	do ..s60wn. 46⅛
10	sh Read...d bill. 46⅛	400	do ..b5&in. 46¼
100	do.....b30. 46⅛	100	do..rg&i.46 3-16
100	do .....b30.46·44	200	do...ls.b30.46·44
500	do.......ls. 46⅛	200	do...ls.b12. 46¾
100	do.......... 46¼	400	do.......ls. 46⅛
200	do...ls.b30.46·44		

SECOND BOARD.

$9000	City6s,New.ls.	200	sh Read R...ls. 46⅛
	cash..100¾	200	do......s5. 46⅛
$200	do. 100½	10	sh Penna R... 56⅝
$1000	Alle Co 5s.... 74½	114	do.......... 56⅝
$3000	Pa R 1m 6s.ls. 97¾	9	sh Far & M Bk.118½
$3000	Pittsbg 5s.... 70	4	do..........118½
$3000	Leh gold l.... 96	6	sh Leh Val...... 56¼
10	sh Minehill R. 53⅛		

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135⅛	11·12 A. M.	135
10·50 "	135⅛	11·50 "	135⅛
11·00 "	135¼	12·00 M.	135⅛
11·10 "	135⅛	12·07 P. M.	135⅛

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Goverment securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅞@121; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅜@123⅝; do., 1864, 121⅜@122; do., Nov., 1865, 121⅜@122; do., July, 1865, 120⅜@120⅝; do., 1867, 120⅜@120⅝; do., 1868, 120⅜@120⅝; 10-40s, 110⅜@110⅝. Pacifics, 107⅛@108. Gold, 135⅛.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅜@120⅞; do. 1862, 123⅜@123½; do. 1864, 121⅛@121⅞; do. 1865, 121⅜@121¾; do. 1865, new, 120⅜@120⅜; do. 1867, new, 120⅜@120⅞; do. 1868, 120⅜@120⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 110⅜@110⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107⅞@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼. Gold, 135@135⅛; Silver, 129@131.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅜@120⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅜@123⅝; do. 1864, 121⅛@121⅞; do. 1865, 121⅜@121¾; do. July, 1865, 120⅜@120⅜; do. July, 1867, 120⅜@120⅝; do. July, 1868, 120⅜@120⅜; 5s, 10-40, 110⅜@110⅝; U. S. Pacific R. Cy. 6s, 107⅛@107⅞. Gold, 135⅛@135⅛.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The excellence of the bank statement and the ease in money failed to arrest the drooping tendency of the stock market, and prices on the first day closed lower than at the termination of business on Saturday. The fact is, the leading operators and speculators who were in the habit of sustaining quotations by their very presence are out of town, and also out of stocks; for they have sold and gone to the watering places and sea-side to enjoy the profits.

"A report was current late this afternoon that Secretary Boutwell intended resigning within a few days, and that Freeman Clarke would be his successor in the Cabinet.

"The money market was abundantly supplied at 7 per cent. on call, with pledge of prime and miscellaneous collaterals. There was unusual demand, but balances were not pressed for engagement. On prime collateral there were the usual exceptions at 6 per cent. Commercial paper felt the change more sensibly, and under a better inquiry the range of discount rates for prime double names, at sixty days and four months, was from 8 to 12 per cent. There was a good deal of currency at the intermediate figures.

"Government bonds were strong, and at the first board sold at the highest for some of the issues ever attained. The London quotation (82¾), the ease in money, and the firmness in gold all contributed to produce this result. Afterwards the market became heavy with the decline in gold, but reacted late in the afternoon, closing steady and dull at the following prices:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 120⅞@121; do. do., coupon, 120⅞@121; do. 5-20s, registered, 121⅜@121⅞; do. do., coupon, 1862, 123⅜@123⅝; do. do., coupon, 1864, 121⅞@122; do. do., coupon, 1865, 121⅞@122; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 120⅜@120⅝; do. do., coupon, 1867, 120⅜@120⅝; do. do., coupon, 1868, 120⅜@120⅝; do. 10 40s, registered, 109⅞@110; do. do., coupon, 110⅜@110⅝; currency bonds, 107⅞@108.

"Foreign exchange was quiet at the following range of quotations—Sterling, sixty days' commercial, 109⅛@109⅜; good to prime bankers', 109⅝@110⅛; short sight, 110⅜@110⅝; Paris, 60 days', 5·18¾@5·12½; short sight, 5·12½@5·10¾; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·12½; Switzerland, 5·18¾@5·12½; Hamburg, 35⅞@36; Amsterdam, 40⅛@40⅜; Frankfort, 40⅛@40⅜; Bremen, 78⅞@79⅛; Prussian thalers, 70⅞@70⅝.

"Gold opened strong, the 'bulls' making a sortie which put the price as high as 136⅛, but it subsequently declined to 135⅝. A great deal of mystery enshrouds the market, and operators are sorely puzzled to know how to take it. Exchange is firm, but artificially so; yet gold shipments are light as compared with those of this season in previous years. It will be remembered that the first report of the specie shipped by the City of Boston on Saturday was $245,000, then the amount was increased to $434,750, and at the last moment to $584,750. The last shipment of $150,000 took place after the official report was made to the Custom House, so that it does not appear in that week's total of the exports of specie. It will appear in the statement of next Saturday."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	210¾	W. U. Telegraph	36½
N. Y. and Erie Rail.	29	Toledo and Wabash.	71¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	92¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	76½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	104½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	86⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	106½	Adams Express	60
Chi. and N. W. com.	78¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	22½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	94	United States	74½
Chi. and R. I. R.	113¼	Tennessee 6s, New	55½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	152½	Gold	135½
Pacific Mail Steam.	82¾	Market dull.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 20.—The Flour market is quiet but steady. A few hundred barrels were taken by the home trade at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5·50@5·87½ for extras; $6@7·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6@6·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·50@8·25 for Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana do. do.; and $9@10·75 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·12½@6·25 ℔ barrel.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat market, there being no demand except for prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 500 bushels old Pennsylvania red at $1·50, and new Delaware and Maryland do. at $1·45@1·55. Rye is lower. Sales of 800 bushels Western at $1·35. Corn is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales of yellow at $1·10, and Western mixed at $1·03@1·05. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 78@80c.; Pennsylvania at 73@76c.; and Southern at 68@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark dull at $45 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky sells slowly at $1·05@1·10 ℔ gallon, tax paid. 200 barrels, "one stamp," sold at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, July 20.—Arrived, steamships Holsatia, from Southampton; Fulton, from Bremen; and Idaho and City of London, from Liverpool.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, July 20.—Arrived, steamship Bavaria, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA................JULY 20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........72 | 11 A. M..........76 | 2 P. M..........79

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde&Co.
Brig Forest State, Shute, Portland, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr D. C. Foster, Sheffield, Dighton, do.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, East Cambridge, do.
Schr E. L. Porter, Sparks, Amesbury Point, do.
Schr Caroline Hall, Vickers, Richmond, do.
Schr Geo. Fales, Little, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, Provincetown, do.
Schr Isabella Reeves, Tussee, Salem, do.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Salisbury, do.
Schr Charm, Studley, Bath, George S. Repplier.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, Boston, do.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Johnson, Roxbury, do.
Schr Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, Roxbury, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Kerst, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig J. H. Dillingham, Small, 7 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.

Schr Eugene, Hawes, 16 days from Bangor, with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr Hattie, Carter, 20 days from Bangor, with lumber to Knight & Sons.

Schr Garnet, Marshall, from Lewes, Del.

Schr Ruth N. Atwood, Kemp, 6 days from Wellfleet, with fish to J. Nichols.

Schr S. H. Gibson, Lincoln, 3 days from New York, with salt to C. S. Crowell.

Schr Maggie Cummins, Smith, 10 days from Cohasset with mdse. to J. S. Skinner.

Schr Eagle, Chase, 10 days from Wellfleet, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, 9 days from Lane's Cove, with stone to captain.

Schr Ida Jayne, Jayne, 7 days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr M. Griffing, Griffing, 4 days from Haddam, Conn., with stone to captain.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, Perkins, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Br. brig Manlius, from Sagua.
Brig Isola, from Cardenas.
Brig James Baker, from Cardenas.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 19.—Barque Ella Moore, for London, and brig Benj. Carver, for Bucksville, S. C., both from Philadelphia, went to sea 17th inst. Schr Catharine John, for Trinidad, went out yesterday. Brigs Isola, from Cardenas; Josie A. Devereaux, from Charleston; and schr Island Belle, passed in yesterday. LABAN L. LYONS.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 19.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

W. S. Burton, with ice, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 19.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Ellen; G. P. Hier; Peter Faney; F. Goddard; Board of Trade; Robert Adams; N. W. Finch; W. H. Harned; and Fannie, all with coal, for New York.

Dido, with coal, for Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, July 20.—The barge Otranto left this morning with coal, for Baltimore.

Niagara, with bridge iron, for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 5th inst.

Schrs Alex. Young, Young, and Mary G. Collins, Endicott, hence, at Salem 18th inst.

Schrs Henry May, Rackett; Jesse Williamson, Winsmore; and Ald. Smith, hence, at Boston 17th inst.

Schr Free Wind, hence, at Gloucester 17th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE NAMES "REBEL" AND "TRAITOR."

From the N. Y. Times.

Shall these appellations be dropped? Really this is becoming one of the questions of the day. Mr. F. P. Blair, in his Long Branch speech, as reported by the secretary, spoke of a people "who were once our enemies, against whom we contended, and whom we aspersed as Rebels." Mr. A. H. Stephens, in his late work on the *Civil War*, not only carefully avoids the use of the word Rebellion, but takes special pains to dispel all such ideas concerning the war. The Democratic party, universally, ever since the struggle, have continued to be very chary of the term Rebel. It is yet almost as much tabooed by them as it was during the very heat of the strife, when in high convention they simply styled the war an "irregular opposition."

Of course all this expurgation of speech comes from complaisance towards the South. Now, in the interests of pacification we will always be as scrupulous as anybody in respecting the *just* sensibilities of the South. But we emphatically protest against this way of divorcing vital things from their right names. It involves a sacrifice of constitutional principle, and the Southern favor that requires *that* is not worth having. "Words are things," said Mirabeau, and it is absolutely true. It is an evil tendency everywhere prevails to gloss over the real nature of every crime by the use of smooth designations, and to this habit is due not a little of the prevailing laxity in respect to all obligations. Crimes will not be hated as they should be hated unless they wear their right stigmas, and their right stigmas over their right names—the names that have always been associated with *disgrace*. The *right* name for the late Rebellion was a *crime*. That thing is as certain as any earthly thing can be. It is a fact which, to alter one iota, would baffle all the sophistry and all the audacity of Satan himself. Every law book defines treason to be a crime, and the Constitution of the United States declares in unmistakable terms what constitutes treason. The framers of that instrument, as if foreseeing fully to what desperate equivocations desperate faction might be impelled, took the unusual care to devote an entire, separate, and distinct section to the definition of treason, specifying the crime in these plain words:—"Treason against the United States shall consist in *levying war* against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." The levying war makes the treason. The war has been levied, and therefore the treason has been committed. All who engaged in the war participated in the treason, and were traitors. That is the plain English and plain truth of it all, in spite of quibble.

If the Southern people desire mitigation of judgment, let them not begin by denying their crime. Even the most brazen felon in our docks don't venture to proceed in that fashion. He admits the offense, and puts in what extenuating circumstances he can.

The loyal men of the republic who made such unheard-of sacrifices of blood and treasure in order to break to pieces this Rebellion, however disposed they may be towards magnanimity and clemency, must insist upon it that the thing which they waged war against was no trifling peccadillo, or mere passing weakness, but the most atrocious and abominable of all crimes. They cannot exculpate the Rebellion without criminating themselves for having fought it. They feel that the only way of justifying themselves, as well as the truest way of guarding against its recurrence at any future day, is to fix the impression of its unparalleled wickedness, and to perpetuate an undying hatred and horror of it.

We search history in vain for any civil crime which can be compared for a moment in enormity with that which was directed against our nationality. There have indeed been just rebellions—great popular uprisings which have upheaved old Governments and established new. But history fails to show a single instance of that kind which was not caused by some forms of grievous oppression, and these rebellions have uniformly been made in the real or supposed interest of human liberty and progress. But this Southern Rebellion did not come from any genuine popular movement at all. It was hatched in conspiracy, and developed in satantic misrepresentation and fraud. The sole end of its creation was the behoof of an institution which all lovers of humanity and freedom have abhorred. The treason was perpetrated, not as all other treasons of the age have been, against a superannuated monarchy in the last stages of decay, but against a free republic, filled with lusty vigor of youth, already the envy and admiration of the world, and yet, but at the very start, as it were, of a career grand beyond all example or conception. From whatever point of view this treason is regarded, it stands out clearly and unmistakably unparalleled in human history. We are as yet too near to it fully to apprehend its real measurement. As the traveller, when before the Pyramid of Ghizeh, finds it impossible to adapt his senses to its immensity, is half inclined to count it no great affair after all, and only gets just notions of it when he withdraws to the distance, and surveys it as outlined against the sky, so we near observers of this pre-eminent iniquity fail to estimate its real proportions, and it will not be fully comprehended until viewed in the perspective of history. It will be for the future Macaulays and Hallams to gauge it and depict it in all its infernal monstrosity. But while we wait for another generation to pass its exact judgment, don't ask this one to soften it down or to take it for anything else than what our every-day senses show it to be.

Nothing could be worse calculated to help on the cause of pacification. So far from winning the generous feelings of the heart, it lashes them all to an honest indignation. Any extent of charity and forgiveness, we say, for our brethren who were blinded and misled, with whom we hope to walk hereafter in peace; but when we are asked to belie all truth and justice, to call good that which is evil, to call bloody treason innocent and honorable, every honorable impulse responds No—a thousand times No! We will be reconciled with our brethren, but not with the hideous object of their recent infatuation. As for *that* demon—our only language must be that which followed Danton to the scaffold, "Go down to hell, with the curses of all wives and mothers."

WHAT DOES NAPOLEON MEAN?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The unexpected prorogation of the Corps Legislatif on the eve of liberal concessions, which were calculated to appease the ardor of the opposition and, for the present at least, satisfy the aspirations of the people, is an imperial stroke of policy which admits of many interpretations by no means favorable to the friends of liberalism. Can it be that Napoleon desires to gain time, and ascertain, unembarrassed by the spur of legislative discussion, to what extent he may safely yield to the people? Can it be that he has already repented of what he has promised, and is trembling for prerogatives well-nigh compromised by the pressure of reform on the one hand and a desire for conciliation on the other? In this message he seemed to concede all that was expected or demanded by the opposition; but every one knows that the realization of these concessions depends upon the sincerity which actuated them. The projected reforms are to be submitted to the consideration of the Senate. In the meantime all ventilation of their merits in debate is precluded by the hasty and peremptory adjournment of the sittings of the legislative body, and time is given the Emperor to consider and determine what effect such reforms will have upon the temper of the people, and whether or not his government and dynasty are likely to be endangered thereby.

The Senate, if deemed advisable by their master, can postpone indefinitely or reject altogether these promised reforms. The province of that body, presumed to be true and tried friends of imperialism, is to act as the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution, regulate all questions not specially provided for by that instrument, and refuse sanction to all laws or projects of law in violation thereof or endangering the security of the empire. The Senators, with scarcely an exception, are enemies to liberal government, and have proven ready and willing instruments, under the tutelage of Napoleon, for aiding and forwarding the ideas of imperialism. The plans and projects of the Emperor fail not to meet with their concurrence, and a mere intimation from him that any proposed measure is regarded incompatible with the well-being and dignity of his Government is quite sufficient to insure their disapprobation of it. Jules Favre, the leader and master spirit of liberalism in France, appreciated the situation when he declared his protest against the suspension of the sittings of the Chamber; the members of the left understood it when they vociferously endorsed that protest; the liberal press realize the gravity and danger of delay, and charge the Government with the design of stifling discussion by closing the session, and the people may accept this prorogation as indicative of a duplicity on the part of the Executive favoring the most hostile conclusions.

Napoleon has gone rather too far to recede unless he really means revolution. Judging from his past history, his wisdom and foresight, we cannot believe that he now means determined resistance to popular will at a time when that resistance might compromise all that he holds dear. He may be actuated by an earnest desire to promote the liberties of the people at every reasonable sacrifice of personal government and prerogative. Convinced of the advent of an era of reform, he may even, with a boldness of initiative truly Napoleonic, realize, in forestalling them, the hopes of liberal France. In exercising his right to adjourn the Corps Legislatif, he may have desired nothing more than to prevent those zealous and ofttimes futile discussions which, "on the eve of a great liberal act," serve only to provoke hostility among rival parties. All these and other good intentions may have been his; yet, we submit, this sudden prorogation has a smack of authority and independence which savors strongly of a continuation of the one-man power. In submitting contemplated reforms to the consideration of the Senate, we are inclined, under existing circumstances, to recognize a desire to gain time, and who knows but in that time intervening between the prorogation and convocation of the Legislative Assembly changes may take place in the spirit of the opposition and spirit of the people which will convince Napoleon that resistance at every hazard is necessary to prevent the sacrifice of his power and dynasty.

Free thought and free discussion are dangerous only to illiberal and oppressive government; but if reform and freedom are intended, if hopes created by a message at once conciliatory and generous are not to be falsified, there can be no danger in discussion, as there is no necessity for delay. Whatever be the immediate result of this initiatory contest in France, no one can be blind to the fact that republican ideas and the system of free representative government are daily growing more popular in Europe, and becoming too firmly implanted in the hearts of the people to be uprooted by revolution. The republicans have boldly launched their bark, and it now remains to be seen whether they are prepared to conduct it safely through the mælstrom of political agitation and possible revolution.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We desire to record a prediction that the Œcumenical Council will either be postponed, or that its results will prove signally meagre and disappointing.

Pius IX, by his frequent and pointed allocutions, leaves no doubt as to his views and purposes. He has called this General Council upon a predetermination that it shall affirm and uphold the most advanced pretensions of the Papal See—those distinguished in Western Europe as Ultramontane. He leaves us no chance to doubt that he looks upon Christendom as marching straight to perdition for want of due docility to the guidance of the Holy See; and he desires by this Council to save it from the fruits of its own devices.

Now, if the points on which his heart is set had relation to the domain of abstract or speculative theology, he might establish them with little difficulty. If, for example, he wished it proclaimed a dogma of the Catholic Church that the Virgin Mary was uncreated, and of the essence of the Deity, it would be so decreed without open opposition, and received without a murmur by the faithful. But it is very plain that the Pope is intent on an affirmation by the Council of what he terms the liberties of the Church—its powers, immunities, and authority to fix and declare the boundaries which define the authority of the Church from that of the State; and here he treads on slippery ground. We have said that he might obtain the assent of the Council to any dogma of speculative theology; but suppose he were to wish the use of the steam engine interdicted to Catholics—what then?

Europe has four leading Catholic States or countries—France, Austria, Italy, Spain—and not one of these, as at present constituted, regards the council or its presumed objects with favor. Napoleon is ominously silent; but his is not the silence that implies assent. It is not yet cereain that he will permit the attendance of the French bishops; though he probably will. Austria has of late lost favor at Rome, and is very unlikely soon to regain it. Her relations to the Papacy grow steadily less and less cordial; and the recent imprisonment of one of her bishops, for acts done by him in obedience to the Papal authority, is morally sure to produce further alienations. Italy is in a state of practical revolt against the Papal authority, and "the Cisalpine Government" rarely fails to receive a liberal share of each successive fulmination from the Vatican. As to Spain, she heartily sustained every pretension of the Papacy down to the latest expulsion of her Bourbons; and Isabella II will be glad to promote with all her power the objects of the Council; but her power at present is nought. She may favor Rome with her presence next winter, but Spain is hers no longer; and her successors in authority are necessarily her antagonists in their attitude towards ecclesiastical pretensions. Of the smaller Catholic States, Bavaria has already evinced her apprehensions of the Council; so that "Most Faithful" Portugal alone remains devoted to the present designs of the Papacy.

As to the Bishops from over-sea, but especially from this country, we feel confident that their influence will be quietly exerted in favor of letting well alone. They naturally shrink from any new declaration or dogma calculated to widen the gulf between "the Church" and those from whom it has gained many converts, and confidently expects to gain more. They will acquiesce in whatever may be ultimately agreed on; but they will prefer to leave matters much as they find them. We conclude, therefore, that either the council will be, for some reason, postponed, or that it will evince an unmistakable purpose to leave things nearly as they find them.

THE NEW BIRTH OF THE BEND.

From the N. Y. World.

It has come again. Like "curses, home to roost," like a "bad penny," or like anything to which one likes to compare it, the Grecian Bend is upon us; and, whether it be Amanda or Aspasia, whether in the Park or in the surf, or in the shade, or where jocund day stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops, it has come, and the cry is still it comes. What was last year presumed to be caricatured out of existence, and what last winter dared not curve itself within the smiles of men or before the sneers of women, now expands on the street, appears on the promenade, uprears itself in the parlor, and hies to the hop in all its composite magnitude and wonderful disproportions. Nor has its arrival been heralded; nor was it expected. It has burst upon us with the secrecy and the suddenness of an epidemic. The cholera was dimly foreseen. Of the yellow fever there were premonitions. Casual hydrophobia was to be looked for; because the dog-star raged, and the dog-law was nullified. But this calamity, in its widespread fury, concealed itself as an inner earth-fire, and then, from Key West to the St. Lawrence, broke upon us—

"All at once, and nothing first,
Just as bubbles do when they burst."

The offense is not a contagion; it is a conspiracy. No few exclusives renewed the custom, so that it could be taken up in imitation by others. The event was simultaneous. Every bend erected itself, by what must have been an instinct, at the same time. Skowhegan was as prompt as Saratoga, and Burgtown was not behind Brooklyn.

Any one viewing the full result which is a Grecian Bend may wonder, but cannot analyze. To marvel is inevitable. To understand is not permitted. The way in which the "effect" is produced, however, is authoritatively said to be as follows:—

> "High-heeled shoes dispose the wearer to incline forward, and high-heeled gaiters are, therefore, adopted. She (the belle of the season) is thus the more readily enabled to elevate her hips unnaturally behind, enhancing the aspect of the panier to contract the stomach and to form an S-like curvature of the upper shape by thrusting out the chest, drawing back the shoulders, and bending forward the head, the latter crowned by a hideous chignon. To secure this posture, to which nature is unequal, it is said that a belt is fastened about the waist, from which belt down either side descend two straps furnished with buckles, and these are attached to strong bands made fast around the lower thighs. The tightening of these buckles draws up the hips and holds them in place. Thus, by the aid of the panier, bustle, contracted stomach, expanded chest, out-thrust head, enormous chignon, and the apparatus just described, the whole superstructure standing upon A 1 gaiters, we have the Grecian Bend."

With the boy who had just learned, after six weeks' study, the alphabet, it is pertinent to exclaim:—"Why go through so much to get so little?" Let no man laugh! The decree has passed. The bend is ordained. Rather let us hail the effort and the work as indicative of what woman can do when she has a fair chance, nor sneer when Miss Anthony and the whole sisterhood seek, by tightening the straps aforesaid, to lift themselves to a higher sphere.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.

SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.
PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!
FERRIS & CO.'S
AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.
FERRIS & CO.
6 1tuths 3m2p] No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

A GOOD THING.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.
The Patent Adjustable Window Screen
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,
Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude
FLIES, MOSQUITOES,
AND OTHER INSECTS.
For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.
THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

PIANOS, ETC.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
321 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BLANK BOOKS.
BLANK BOOKS.
The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

CARRIAGES.
CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.
Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the
DRIVING SEASON
OF
1869,
COMBINING
STYLE,
DURABILITY, AND
ELEGANCE OF FINISH
Attention given to repairing. [417 stuth 3m
Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

WINES.
HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

WINDOW GLASS
The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stainec Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

FINANCIAL.
A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 3m PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES COUPONS
DUE JULY 1, WANTED.
COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
DUE JULY 1,
Taken Same as Government Coupons.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS n New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 5 5 t12 31

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2§

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,
And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDIN
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
42 PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
56 No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.
BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credi
1 2tf Available Throughout Europe.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers
No. 39 South THIRD Street.
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26§

LUMBER.
1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.
PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.
NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The United States steamer Juniata, which has been under repair at the Philadelphia Navy Yard for some months past, was put in commission yesterday, and will sail in a few day on a cruise up the Mediterranean. She is under command of Captain Luce.

—The first river regatta will take place on Thursday morning next. There will be four classes of boats and four prizes and the championship of the season to be contested for. They are as follows:—Class 1—Eighteen feet decked boats and under. Class 2—Gilling skiffs, eighteen feet and under. Class 3—Fifteen feet decked boats. Class 4—Gunning skiffs, of the same dimensions or under. The flag-boat will be stationed in the New Jersey channel, convenient to Point Airy island. The distance run, the vessels starting in their several orders, to the Horse Shoe buoy, below Gloucester Point, N. J., to return and repeat. The time of starting is fixed for 10 A. M. The novelty of the introduction of the fifteen feet decked boats is exciting much attention. They are all new, and were built at Cooper's Point, N. J.

—For several days past workmen have been engaged in pulling down the old building S. E. corner of Ninth and Market streets, preparatory to the erection of a new structure for Cooper & Conard. Yesterday they had reached the top of the third-story wall, and were engaged in pulling over a portion of thi with a rope, when the whole of the Marke street and a part of the Ninth street front settled to the ground with a loud crash. This occurred at four o'clock, and notwithstanding the fact that seven or eight men were at work, not one was killed, and only one slightly scratched. The escape is due to the manner in which the wall fell—settling instead of falling outward or inward. A portion of the flooring also retained its position, and gave the men some shelter.

—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Stephen Gurk, a resident of Doylestown, met with a painful accident while driving in this city He had reached Twelfth and Wood streets, when the axle of the carriage broke, throwing Mr. Gurk to the ground, and breaking his leg immediately above the ankle. He was taken to the house of Mr. Johnson, in the neighborhood, and, after receiving medical attention, was removed to the Girard House. A lady who was in the carriage with Mr. Gurk escaped unhurt.

—The alarm of fire last night about quarter to twelve o'clock was caused by the burning of the cooper shop of Frederick Heilig, situated on Hutchinson street, below Columbia avenue.

—The regular stated meeting of the Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135⅞.

—The taxable property in Nebraska is valued at $42,000,000.

—Father McMahon, the Fenian prisoner at Ottawa, is to be released.

—The new fractional currency will not be in general circulation for a few weeks.

—H. L. Frasbie, a salesman in Cleveland, drowned himself in Sandusky bay yesterday.

—The principal keeper of Sing-Sing Prison has resigned. Half the convicts are still locked up.

—Six counterfeiters, and their printing-presses, were captured at Snake Hill, N. J., on Saturday.

—George H. Fahnestock accidentally shot himself at Harrisburg on Sunday night, and died yesterday.

—A bridge being built over the Marias des Gignez river, in Kansas, fell on Sunday, and killed four workmen.

—Mayor Bowen of Washington advocates that white and colored children of that city be educated under the same public school system.

—Chief Justice Chase arrived at Boston yesterday on the way to Hanover, where he will deliver an address before the Alumni of Dartmouth College.

Foreign Affairs.

—It is said that a new Cuban camp has been established at Hoboken, N. J.

—The filibusters arrested on Gardiner's Island are still imprisoned at Fort Lafayette.

—The battalion of Colonel Alvear has been ordered to Havana to reorganize, it having been reduced by sickness and battle.

—A barque recently left Baltimore for Cuba with 24,000 stand of arms and a large amount of ammunition. Another expedition is being fitted out.

—The University Test bill has been thrown out of the House of Lords.

—Negotiations between Batavia and Austria are being carried on concerning the Œcumenical Council.

—Wash. Burton, High Sheriff of Queen's county, Ireland, was shot and severely wounded while on his way to the Assizes. The assassin escaped.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·45	MOON SETS	2·13
SUN SETS	7·28	HIGH WATER	10·40

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DURBOROW,
THOMAS L. GILLESPIE,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.				
Paraguay	London	New York	July	3
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July	6
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	July	7
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	July	7
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	July	9
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	July	10
Holsatia	Havre	New York	July	10
European	Liverpool	Quebec	July	10
America	Havre	New York	July	10
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	July	13
Donau	Southampton	New York	July	13
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July	14
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	July	14
FOR EUROPE.				
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	July	20
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July	21
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	July	21
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	July	22
Weser	New York	Bremen	July	22
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July	24
Paraguay	New York	London	July	24
France	New York	Liverpool	July	24
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	July	24
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July	27
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July	28
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July	31
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	7
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav.	July	20
Henry Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	July	21
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	July	22
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	July	23
Gulf Stream	New York	New Orleans	July	24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Eudorus, Farr, Portland, George S. Repplier.
Schr Alice G. Grace, Gilchrist, Boston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, Newport, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Fairy Queen, Shears, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Saw brig Isabel, Beuarman (of Castine), and one foreign barque, with painted ports, off the Brown; a barque at anchor off the Brandywine, and schr John A. Griffin; one herm. brig below the Lodge; barque Salmi, hence for Cronstadt, was off the Ledge, at anchor, with jibboom carried away; brig Prairie Rose, for Cardenas, was off New Castle, with main masthead carried away; below Chester, brig James Baker, from Cardenas.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, 36 hours from Richmond, Va., with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr D. Corbit, Eldridge, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Franklin, ——, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tugs Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, and Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 20.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Nannie and Maggie, with lumber to Wm. M. Lloyd & Co.
U. S. Grant, with bark, for Salem.
Wm. H. Lippincott, with lumber, for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Queen Victoria, Sanders, hence, at Liverpool 5th instant.
Ship Theone, Hillmers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 3d inst.
Steamship Utility, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 17th instant.
Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Barque David McNutt, McIlhenny, from Liverpool 19th ult., for Philadelphia, was spoken 3d inst., no lat., etc.
Barque Hannah Morris, Williams, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 3d inst.
Barque Hoffnung, Wallis, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 3d inst.
Barque Clara, Probst, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was off the Lizard 27th ult.
Barque Maria Adelaide, Skorka, hence, at Warnemunde 3d inst.
Brig Caroline E. Kelley, Robinson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.
Schr Wait, Densen, hence, at Bristol 5th inst.
Schrs E. Skinner, Snow; S. Castner, Jr., Robinson; and S. C. Tyler, Steelman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Adams, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 17th inst.
Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, sailed from Richmond 17th inst., for Trenton, N. J., via City Point.
Schr Wanderer, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 16th inst.
Schrs M. E. Woodhull, from Fall River, and R. K. Vaughan, Bailey, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.
Schrs R. J. Mercer, King, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Magee, Smith, from Boston for do., at Holmes' Hole P. M. 16th inst.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, and A. L. Massey, Blizzard, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 16th inst.
Schr Delmont, Gales, hence, at Portland 16th inst.
Schrs A. J. Russell, Chapman; J. Burley, Saunders; W. F. Burden, Adams; Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett; and Isabella Thompson, Endicott, hence, at Providence 17th inst.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, hence, at East Greenwich 15th inst.
Schr Wm. Donnelly, Lynch, hence, at New Haven 16th instant.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst., from Alexandria.
Schrs S. B Thomas, Arnold, from Beverly, and J. W. Everman, Outen, from Weymouth, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst.
Schr Richard Peterson, English, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 16th inst.
Schr S. A. Rose, Rose, hence, at Lynn 11th inst.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, sailed from Nantucket 12th inst. for New York.
Schr John C. Henry, Dilks, hence, at Lynn 15th inst.
Schr Hattie Page, Haley, from Georgetown, D. C., via Vineyard Sound, Cuttyhunk, where she was ashore, arrived at Boston 17th inst.
Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, hence, at Nantucket 15th instant.
Schrs Triumph, Kelsey, hence, and Hazleton, Gardner, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at Newport 15th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Nellie Tarbox, from Rockland, which was scuttled in the harbor of Wilmington, N. C., a short time since, with her cargo of lime on fire, is expected to be raised the first of the present week. Her bottom is very little injured, and it is thought all the repairs needed are above water.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27¾

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25¾ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 1¾ F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS R. TUNIS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS C. PRICE, administrator to the Estate of THOMAS R. TUNIS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of July, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 220 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
7 10stuth5t* JAMES W. PAUL, Auditor.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, the A 1 American brig WILLIAM CREEVY, coppered and copper-fastened, of the burthen of 392 tons, 9 years old, will be sold by the United States Marshal, without reserve, to the highest bidder on the 21st day of July instant, at 12 M., on board, at Pier No. 50, East river, in the city of New York.
For particulars inquire of D. N. WETZLAR & CO., No. 143 S. FRONT Street, Philadelphia; A. H. SOLOMON & CO., No. 76 BROAD Street, or BEEBE, DONOHUE & COOKE, No. 74 WALL Street, New York city. 7 14 6t

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 CORNTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25¾

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22¾
ALEXANDER G CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

"ICE." "ICE." "ICE."
THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
Chartered in December, 1868.
ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 3 lmrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT President.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18¾

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25¾

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27¾rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17¾ No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15¾m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICE.
PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.
C. H. EVANS,
3 4thstu¾ N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. — STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia 3 8¾

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3¾

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, for store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue, Phila.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street,
7 12m Below Third and Walnut streets.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
2 5¾ No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3tf Delanco, N. J.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodation for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street above Poplar. 1 15¾

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE, ETC. ETC.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1869.
Will be offered at public auction, in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of Hospital Furniture and Appliances, among which will be found the following, viz.:—

3,000	Tin Basins,	800	Delf Tea Pots,
3,050	Iron Bedsteads,	600	Salt-cellars,
3,000	Delf Bowls,	1,200	Razors and Strops,
200	Leather Buckets,	1,500	Spittoons,
500	Wooden Buckets,	10,000	Tablespoons,
19,000	Tin Cups,	6,000	Teaspoons,
2,500	Delf Dishes, assorted,	50	Mess Chests,
15,660	Knives and Forks, each,	800	Rubber Cushions,
2,500	Litters,	5,000	yards Gutta-percha Cloth,
300	Delf Pitchers,	2,000	Gutta-percha Bed-covers,
4,000	Delf Plates,		

And a large variety of other articles, embracing Funnels, Corkscrews, Dippers, Gridirons, Lanterns, Scales and Weights (shop), Slates and Pencils, Bed-side-tables, Sick-chairs, Cots, Horse-litters, Coffee-mills, Tin Tumblers, etc. etc.
With a small exception, the above articles are new. Catalogues with full particulars furnished upon application.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds only; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all purchases to be removed within five days.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. A. 7 20 6t

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Street.
6 2 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVEN E STAMP
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building)
ESTABLISH

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards........................2 per
" 100 " ....3 "
" 300 " ....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,
No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.
Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.
These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly
Spring and Summer Wear.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore,
Samuel S. Moon,
Gillies Dallett,
Edwin Greble,
William W. Keen,
Ferdinand J. Dreer,
George L. Buzby,
B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.—An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND POTTSVILLE, daily, except Sunday, leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 5·15 P. M., arriving in Pottsville at 9·40 P. M. 7 15 6t

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
Theophilus Paulding,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John R. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
James B. McFarland,
Edward Lafourcade,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Edmund A. Souder,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William C. Ludwig,
George G. Leiper,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,
Jacob Riegel,
Spencer McIlvaine,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
John B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL..........................$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker,
Charles Spencer,
John A. Wright,
Arthur G. Coffin,
John M. Maris,
William Divine,
S. Morris Wain,
John B. McCreary,
J. B. Lippincott,
James Long,
James Hunter,
E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16¾

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27¾

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18¾
JAMES TRAQUAIR....................PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES..........VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR..........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS..............SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
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Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
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No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
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MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
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ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4¾ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

AMUSEMENTS.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.
In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled
"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24t

AN ORDINANCE
To make an appropriation for a new roof to the Lincoln Grammar School, Fifteenth section.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirteen hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools for a tin roof to the Lincoln Grammar School, in the Fifteenth school section, and the warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools in conformity with existing ordinances; provided that the said sum of thirteen hundred dollars shall be taken from Item No. 142 of the appropriation for school purposes for 1869 in the Seventeenth school section.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this seventeenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).
DANIEL M. FOX,
7 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

MANHOOD.
A MEDICAL ESSAY ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN, the Treatment of Nervous and Physical Debility, etc.
"There is no member of society by whom this book will not be found useful, whether such person holds the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*
Sent by mail on receipt of fifty cents. Address the Author, DR. E. DE F. CURTIS,
6 29 6m No. 222 F Street, Washington, D. C.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3¾

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!—Valises, Bags, Shawl Straps, and a general assortment of goods for travellers. Large stock, low prices.
E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
6 25 1m No. 720 MARKET Street.

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1869.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The prophecies made by Democratic politicians and statisticians during the last Presidential campaign, in regard to the condition of the national finances, have all been falsified by the actual results of the last few months. Secretary Boutwell steadily meets all liabilities, and continues the reduction of the public debt, at a period when, if the malign predictions of Andrew Johnson, Horatio Seymour, and Delmar, the former Democratic statistician of the Treasury Department, had been well founded, there would be a pressing necessity for a resort to large new loans. The national credit has been nobly maintained in spite of the most insidious attacks, and the country has happily escaped the dangers which were not only threatened but aggravated by the last administration. Andrew Johnson is an avowed advocate of repudiation. He recommended a repudiation scheme in his last annual message, and he declared in his recent speech at Washington that no large national debt ever had been or could be paid, and that the holders of national securities formed an aristocracy more odious than the old slave-holding oligarchy. When we couple this declaration of principles with his conduct as an executive in retaining in office men known to be connected with flagrant frauds upon the revenue, his affiliation with leaders of the whisky ring, and his abuse of the pardoning power in behalf of notorious counterfeiters and illicit distillers, it is difficult to resist the conviction that he was infinitely more anxious to destroy the public credit than to maintain it. The wish is often father to the thought, and the aspiring politician who proclaims repudiation to be a necessity will not be choice of the means he adopts to prove this proposition. While Johnson was President various interpretations were placed upon his repeated pardons of counterfeiters, but since his subsequent espousal of repudiation, there can be little doubt that his real object was to throw discredit upon the national currency and the national bonds by facilitating fraudulent issues. This is an old trick of the enemies of national credit. During the Revolution the British Government flooded the thirteen colonies with counterfeit issues of continental money, for the express purpose of destroying its value and undermining the credit of Congress. It is now a historical fact that Pitt pursued the same policy during the French revolution, and flooded France with counterfeit *assignats*, for the purpose of bringing the currency of that era into disrepute. During the late war in this country, the circulation of millions of counterfeit Confederate notes in the South, by Union soldiers, exercised an important influence in hastening the financial ruin of the Confederacy, which precipitated its military overthrow. In the light of subsequent events, it is not at all improbable that Andrew Johnson added to his other crimes the fearful sin of conspiring against the credit of the nation which he ruled. If this theory be accepted, his official acts are fully harmonized with the opinions he shamelessly expresses, and his advocacy of repudiation explains his leniency to the criminals whose dishonest practices might in time have rendered repudiation a national necessity, or at least debauched public sentiment.

The gratifying condition of the Treasury is largely due to a complete reversal of the Johnsonian policy. Instead of encouraging counterfeiters, whisky rings, and other depredators upon the Treasury, the most earnest efforts are constantly being made to expose, arrest, and punish these dangerous criminals. The detectives are busily at work, flagrant custom house and internal revenue frauds are constantly being unearthed, and gangs of counterfeiters broken up. Without subjecting honest citizens to additional taxation, the Treasury receipts are largely increased by the precautions taken against evasions of legal taxation. A new spirit has been infused into all the varied ramifications of the Treasury Department, and by the exercise of vigilance and honesty on the one hand, and of economy on the other, the administration is quietly but surely demonstrating that the American people can not only bear the burden of the present debt, but rapidly liquidate it.

Among the desirable results of this reform which is probably not very distant is another reduction of taxation, and in no form would this be more acceptable than in a modification or repeal of the income tax. A British statesman, in commenting upon this method of raising revenue, said that theoretically no plan seemed more equitable, but that in practice no plan was more odious and unjust. The operation of the system in this country confirms this opinion; and the tax is especially obnoxious here on account of the aversion of American citizens to an exposure of their private business affairs, and the ease with which the tax can be evaded by false returns. While the necessity for this form of taxation continues, patriotic citizens will cheerfully submit to it; but if, by efficient management of the Treasury, sufficient sums are realized from other sources to justify its abrogation, all parties will gladly hail such welcome relief.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The canal through the Isthmus of Suez, which is to divide Asia and Africa, connect the waters of the Mediterranean, and open a new route from Europe to India, after having been talked about for centuries, is about to become a thing accomplished. The cutting of this canal, like the laying of the Atlantic cable and the building of the Pacific Railroad, is one of the great engineering triumphs of the nineteenth century. For years the work has been in progress, and grave doubts have been expressed as to whether it could be brought to a successful conclusion. The main difficulty was not in the digging of the canal itself, although that was a magnificent feat of engineering skill and perseverance, but in the construction of suitable harbors at its outlets. It was feared that the obstacles to be overcome at the Mediterranean end especially would be insuperable; but science, diligence, and money have sufficed to overcome them and to bring the problem to a practical solution. Immense stone breakwaters and dykes have been constructed, extending out into the sea, to receive the shock of the waves, and forming within their walls a spacious haven where the largest vessels may safely ride. The Emperor of France and the Viceroy of Egypt have both taken a great interest in this work, and the Suez Canal may be considered as essentially a French scheme to snatch away, if possible, a large portion of the commerce of India and China from England. France, however, will not be the only gainer by the canal, but England and all the commercial States of Europe will reap the benefit of it.

M. Lesseps, the distinguished engineer of the Suez Canal, has announced that the opening ceremonies will take place on the 17th of November next, and he has accordingly issued invitations to the princes and potentates of Europe to honor the occasion with their presence. We may presume, then, that on the date named the canal will be opened for the passage of vessels, but it is a matter of considerable doubt whether it will be able to admit the largest sized ships. Until it can do this, the usefulness of the canal will be materially circumscribed, and there will yet be much labor to be performed before it can be considered as entirely finished.

When completed, however, as intended, the Suez Canal will be, to some extent at least, a formidable rival to the Pacific Railroad, and this suggests the advantage and necessity for executing the American project of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Darien. We require a water communication between the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and the Pacific Ocean, by a shorter route than around Cape Horn. A canal at Darien, too, would carry off much of the traffic from that of Suez, as the navigation of the Red Sea is dangerous, and large ships will prefer to take a longer voyage than to run the risks of encountering it. France and England have both looked upon the Isthmus of Darien with jealous eyes, and the opening of the Suez Canal suggests that it is time for the people of the United States to be awaking in earnest to the importance of this other great project.

A MODERN BOURBON.

The Bourbons of Europe, like the "old Bourbon" (whisky) Democracy of America, have the reputation of never forgetting and never learning anything—a peculiar mental characteristic that has put the Bourbon family and the "old Bourbon" Democracy rather in the background in this age of progress. The saying is that "exceptions prove the rule," and by this precept we are perhaps to judge Prince Henri de Bourbon, who has just addressed a letter to the Minister of State at Madrid, in which he gives his adherence to the new Spanish constitution, and makes a number of extraordinary declarations. The Prince, who has just distinguished himself by marrying an American wife, is apparently animated by the most intense democratic impulses; he "pitches into" some of his relatives, past and present, in the liveliest manner, and intimates plainly that he does not intend to regulate his conduct by their example. All of which indicates that he is a wiser young man than some others who are not Bourbons.

He is of the opinion that the universal tendency is towards a republic, and that a prince deceives himself who in our time devotes his thoughts and efforts to the foundation of a dynasty. He does not admire Cæsar, "the miserable despot of Rome," and thinks that there exists more profit to humanity and more glory for a public man in the illustrious model of Washington. This democratic Bourbon also announces that he is not a candidate for the throne of Spain, although he does not explicitly say that he will not take it if he can get it. Even if he did say so, in the most positive terms, there is reason to believe that he might be induced to change his mind. The democratic Bourbons and the "old Bourbon" Democracy are somewhat alike in this respect, as was sufficiently demonstrated in the case of the coy Horatio Seymour, who, protesting that he never would accept, accepted.

This young Bourbon's letter is very gratifying as a sign of improvement in the family, if it means anything; but a very little below the surface, it looks like a shrewd bid for the throne of Spain. These gentlemen—the old Bourbons and the "old Bourbon" Democracy—are all sincere patriots when out of office. Louis Napoleon was a good republican until he saw his way clear to make himself Emperor; and his cousin, Prince Napoleon, has brought himself into serious disfavor in imperial circles by the plain and decided manner in which he has announced his democratic convictions. And yet there are many willing to say that Prince Napoleon, if he should manage, by hook or by crook, to get into power, would be willing to go greater lengths than his imperial cousin to retain it. Now, young Henri de Bourbon may be a very clever and honest fellow, he may mean well, but his family record is bad; and the people of Spain, although they may go further and fare worse, would perhaps do as well to take him at his word, and not tempt him by offering him the refusal of the throne of Spain.

THE SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Meeting of School Teachers at Harrisburg—Questions to be Discussed—The Superintendents of the State Schools.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, July 20, 1869.

The annual State Convention of county, city, and borough Common School Superintendents will be called to order by Professor Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Schools, in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, [illegible] afternoon at 2 o'clock.

These conventions have been held for some years at the State capital, on the call of the State Superintendent, to consult as to the best method of advancing the educational interests of Pennsylvania, and have been conducive of much good. The superintendents, though not bound by legal statute to attend, and notwithstanding the ugly fact that their travelling expenses and their hotel bills while in attendance must be defrayed by themselves, there being no fund or appropriation from the State for the purpose, have very generally and largely attended these annual meetings. Questions of vital interest to the welfare of our free educational system are brought before them for discussion, and although their resolves and determinations have no binding force, their experience in their various departments, and their advice as representatives, to some extent, of the popular will, have been of incalculable benefit to him who may be said to be the centre of the system, who administers the school law, and calls the attention of the Legislature to such changes in the law as he may deem necessary. Thus, indeed, have nearly all the important progressive reforms in the Common School System of Pennsylvania been originated. These county, city, and borough superintendents, nearly all paid comfortable salaries, now present quite an array of talent and experience, organized and worked by the late Hon. Charles R. Coburn, former State Superintendent, whose decease has make a vacancy in the Common School Department which is universally felt, and by our present efficent State Superintendent, Professor J. P. Wickersham. The great interest taken in securing good men in the various counties to fill this position, and the spirit with which the contests are carried on, show with what rapid strides the cause of free education has advanced in the popular mind.

This convention, it is probable, will continue over until Thursday noon, holding morning, afternoon, and evening sessions, until all the questions to come before it are fully discussed and determined upon by vote. The questions and topics to be brought before the present convention are very much the same as those brought before similar conventions during past years; couched, too, in nearly the same language, but they are really standing questions which the experience of years is necessary to properly elucidate. Each meeting presents some new phase in their consideration, worthy of the attention of the public and of the Legislature.

The first question on the programme will be one relating to examinations of schools. Should there be any change in the character of examinations, or in the modes of conducting them? Can we improve our mode of certificating teachers? Can our standard of estimating the qualifications of teachers be made more uniform? The points likely to be involved in this question are whether examinations of children should be public or private, singly or by classes, written or unwritten; how teachers should be graded, and if our present system of gradation is high or low, just or unjust, as compared with other States, and whether there is not too great a disparity between certificates of the same grades in different counties. Mr. Henry W. Fisher, of Bedford, and Mr. Jesse Newlin, of Schuylkill, will open the discussion on this question.

The second question will be in reference to visitations of schools—Can superintendents employ their time better than in visiting schools? How can the most good be done on the occasion of a visit to a school? This is an old question, and will attract to its discussion many who have spoken earnestly upon it years before. It will be introduced by Mr. Henry M. Jones, of Westmoreland, and Mr. David Evans, of Lancaster.

Third question—Institutes. When should our county institutes be held, and how should they be conducted? Can anything be substituted in cities and large towns for the county institutes, as now conducted, which will be more to the professional advantage of the teachers? This is also an old question, and will be opened by Messrs. A. T. Douthett, of Allegheny, and Stephen G. Boyd, of York.

Fourth—Reports. What facts is it most essential for superintendents to report? Are the forms for reports now in use the best that we can adopt? Have we any forms that are unnecessary, or are others needed? To be opened by Messrs. H. D. Persons, of Crawford, and Abel Rambo, of Montgomery.

Fifth—The General Interest in Education. What can superintendents do to induce the people to elect better school directors, or to induce them to take more interest in education? To be opened by Messrs. W. W. Cottingham, of Easton, and William G. Lehman, of Lebanon.

The following new topics will also be introduced:—

1. Superintendents in Relation to County Institutes. To be opened by Messrs. Thomas J. Chapman of Cambria and George W. Snyder of Clearfield.
2. Superintendents in Relation to State Normal Schools. To be opened by Messrs. George J. Luckey of Pittsburg and Charles H. Dale of Venango.
3. Defects in Our School Law and Remedies for Them—a most important question, and likely to elicit a most interesting discussion. To be opened by Messrs. Charles G. Barkley of Columbia and C. V. Gundy of Union.
4. Defects in the working agencies provided by our school law, and the remedies for them. To be opened by Messrs. Thomas Teal of Greene and W. M. Lindsey of Warren.
5. The educational work before us for the next three years. To be opened by Messrs. R. K. Buehrle of Allentown and Horace Armstrong of Luzerne.

A number of principals of normal schools and colleges are expected to be present.

A resolution will be offered to attend the State Convention of Teachers in a body at Greensburg on the 10th proximo.

The following is a list of superintendents, all of whom are expected to be present:—

County.	*Name.*	*Salary this term.*
Adams	J. Howard Wert	$800
Allegheny	A. T. Douthett	2000
Allentown	R. K. Buehrle	1200
Altoona	John Miller	750
Armstrong	Samuel Murphy	1000
Beaver	George M. Fields	1200
Bedford	Henry W. Fisher	1000
Berks	David B. Brunner	1250
Blair	John B. Holland	1000
Bradford	Austin A. Keeney	1000
Bucks	Stephen T. Kirk	1000
Butler	Samuel Glenn	1000
Cambria	Thomas J. Chapman	1000
Cameron	Joseph B. Johnson	1000
Carbon	R. F. Hofford	1100
Centre	R. M. Magee	1200
Chester	George L. Maris	1200
Chester City	A. A. Meader	1300
Clarion	J. E. Woods	600
Clearfield	George W. Snyder	1200
Clinton	A. H. Strayer	800
Columbia	Charles G. Barkley	1000
Crawford	H. D. Persons	1500
Cumberland	Wm. A. Lindsey	1000
Dauphin	D. H. E. LaRoss	1000
Delaware	James W. Baker	1000
Easton Borough	W. W. Cottingham	1500
Elk	Rufus George Walmsley	600
Erie	C. C. Taylor	1000
Erie City	H. S. Jones	1800
Fayette	Charles W. Wanee	800
Forest	S. F. Rohrer	800
Franklin	Samuel Gelwicks	1200
Fulton	Vacancy	500
Greene	Thomas Teal	1000
Harrisburg	Daniel S. Burns	1300
Huntingdon	David F. Tussey	800
Indiana	J. T. Gibson	1000
Jefferson	James A Lowry	1000
Juniata	George W. Lloyd	800
Lancaster	David Evans	1700
Lawrence	William N. Aiken	1000
Lebanon	William G. Lehman	1200
Lehigh	E. J. Young	1300
Luzerne	Horace Armstrong	2600
Lycoming	John T. Reed	1500
McKean	William J. Milliken	800
Meadville	W. J. C. Hall	2000
Mercer	Ira Harsh	1000
Mifflin	John M. Bell	800
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	Abel Rambo	1200
Montour	William Henry	800
Northampton	William N. Walker	1030
Northumberland	Saul Shipman	1000
Perry	Lewis B. Kerr	500
Pike	John Layton	600
Pittsburg	George J. Luckey	2500
Potter	J. W. Allen	1000
Pottsville	Benjamin F. Patterson	1500
Schuylkill	Jesse Newlin	2000
Scranton	Joseph Roney	1800
Snyder	William Moyer	500
Somerset	W. H. Sanner	800
Sullivan	John W. Martin	800
Susquehanna	William C. Tilden	1000
Tioga	Elias Horton, Jr.	1250
Union	C. V. Gundy	800
Venango	Charles H. Dale	1500
Warren	W. M. Lindsay	1000
Washington	William G. Fee	1000
Wayne	D. G. Allen	1000
Westmoreland	Henry M. Jones	800
Williamsport	A. R. Horne	700
Wyoming	Vacancy	500
York	Stephen G. Boyd	1500

In this list of course Philadelphia is not included, having a separate school government. It will be seen that the whole cost this year of 76 superintendents will be $81,400. Last year it was $70,020. The increase is owing to changes in salaries, and the adding of two new superintendencies, Altoona and Harrisburg.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Preliminary Survey—Immense Land Grants—Prospects.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following comprehensive account of the plans of the Northern Pacific Railway Company:—

"It is known to our readers that the president and some of the directors of the Northern Pacific Railway are engaged in making a personal inspection of the route for that road. One party started eastward from Puget's Sound some weeks ago, and Governor Smith, the president of the company, and others, are making their way westward from St. Paul and Lake Superior. If these parties make favorable reports, it is understood that Jay Cooke & Co. will at once take the financial management of the concern, and work will be commenced in earnest. Nearly enough is already known to satisfy capitalists that, if economically and honestly built, the road will be financially successful. The company may as well make up their minds to build the road on its own intrinsic merits and the magnificent land grant made by Congress, or allow its charter to lapse; for a subsidy in bonds, in the present condition of the finances of the country, must not be expected.

"If the company build the road in good faith, they will become the largest landed proprietors in the world. Congress has granted them every other section for forty miles on each side of it from the head of Lake Superior to Puget's Sound or the Pacific Ocean; that is, a belt of country west from Lake Superior entirely across the continent forty miles wide. The distance is in round numbers seventeen hundred miles, in all sixty-eight thousand square miles, territory enough to make three States as large as Illinois, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Nor is this land, like nine-tenths of that along the Union and Central Pacific Railways, worthless; the surveys made years ago and the accounts of all travellers agree that the country along nearly the entire line of this road is capable not only of cultivation, but of sustaining a large and highly prosperous population. The mineral riches of Montana and Idaho can scarcely be over estimated. It should be remembered, also, that the climatic lines, after passing the head of Lake Superior, bend far away towards the north, so that it is as warm in the Saskatchewan and Assiniboin valleys as it is many degrees further to the southward—say in middle and perhaps southeastern Minnesota. It is a fact well established that the snows on the line of this road will probably never form any obstruction to railway travel. Captain Mullen crossed through the pass named for himself, between the headwaters of the Missouri and the Columbia, six times during the winter of 1864-5, and never found the snow more than fifteen inches deep.

"The entire country between the head of Lake Superior and the north bend of the Missouri embraces probably the largest and finest body of timber lands and the most extensive tract of wheat lands in the United States. We should not be surprised if the company shall realize money enough from this vast tract of valuable country alone to build their whole road. The valley of the Missouri, above its northerly bend, is not wide, but still much of it, as well as the valleys of its tributaries, is valuable for farming purposes. The valleys on both sides of the mountains are numerous and very productive. Cattle, horses, and sheep require no care, except that of the herdsman, to propagate them in almost endless numbers; for so mild is the climate and so rich are the grasses that they can live all winter without any hay or provender of any kind, beyond what they find in the valleys and upon the sides of the mountains. The stories we have heard as to the number of the flocks and herds of the old mountaineers at the head waters of the Missouri and the Columbia appear almost to border on the fabulous.

"We have already referred to the mineral riches of Montana and Idaho. Probably no section of the continent is richer or offers a more inviting field for permanent investment. Certainly the Northern Pacific Railway have a most magnificent inheritance if they have the energy and the enterprise to build their road, and therefore to go in and possess it. Not many years will elapse before other men, if they can obtain the same grant, will build the road, if the present company fail to do it.

"The ease and cheapness with which the road can be built are important elements in its success. Our readers may not be aware that steam communication can be opened entirely across the continent on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway by building only 730 miles of track. The distance from St. Cloud on the Mississippi, the present terminus of the Minnesota Pacific Railway, to the north bend of the Missouri, is 280 miles. From St. Cloud, at a distance of only 123 miles, Fort Abercrombie, on the Red river of the North, is reached, thus opening up steam communication with Pembina and the vast territories of the old Hudson's Bay Company.

"The commerce of this country by ox-carts has long been a most important item in the prosperity of St. Paul. Small steamers run up the Upper Missouri from its most northerly bend some 600 miles or more, to a point from which it is only 300 miles to the navigable waters of the Lewis Fork of the Columbia. There is already a good wagon road over this part of the lines. The highest summit is very little more than 5000 feet—3000 feet lower than that of the Union Pacific on the Black Hills; and the railroad can cross it, as we have been told by well-informed parties, at a maximum grade of seventy-two feet to the mile. From the point on the Lewis Fork of the Columbia, at or near the mouth of the Pend d'Orieles, the river is navigable west some eighty to a hundred miles, and thence by Mullen's wagon road, already built, furnishing, we are assured, a good route for a railway for 150 miles, the Columbia is reached, on which steamers have for several years been running to the Dalles; and thence by rail and steamer the way is open to the Pacific Ocean.

"This ready communication to the different sections of the road to be built is a most important element in estimating the cost of its construction, and, of course, its future success. Knowing these facts, parties have seriously discussed the project of putting on an express line from St. Paul to Oregon, as the different sections of land travel, 280, 300, and 150 miles, could be crossed by teams and stages, transmitting whatever freight and passengers might offer. The thing would probably have been done before this had it not been feared the railway company might very soon make the project unprofitable.

"In regard to the facilities for building and running the road, it is well understood that they are far better than those which have been overcome in constructing the Central line. The grades will be very much better, for there will be but two summits—one over the Rocky Mountains proper, the other where the road will cross the highlands between the Lewis and the Upper Columbia. The Central line must haul their cars over some half-dozen or more summits with steep grades, and for more than a thousand miles it seldom sinks below five thousand feet above the sea. On the contrary, the course of the Northern Road will be mainly up the valley of the Missouri and down that of the Columbia. It will undoubtedly have two termini—one at Portland, Oregon, and the other on Puget's Sound, and in the latter case the shortest route may require the crossing of an additional summit in passing from the Valley of the Columbia; but this will not vary essentially any of the facts on which a correct estimate may be based in reference to the facility of operating the road.

"Besides the large local business this road would be sure to create and command by the development of the rich agricultural districts along its line, and that of the vast mineral resources of Montana and Idaho, it would have a very great advantage over the Central road in better grades and in the immense through business it would attract. It is a thousand miles nearer, perhaps more, from Chicago and the great Atlantic cities to Japan and China by the Puget Sound route than it is by San Francisco. Ships passing between that city and Asia always sail north of the Straits of Fuca, in order to follow the shortest great circle to their destination. Hence the northern line would have the most important advantages in competing for through trade and traffic between Eastern Asia and America."

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating the following Certificates of Deposit issued by Jay Cooke & Co., as payment of them has been stopped, they having been stolen:—No. 8511, $200; No. 8238, $100; No. 7988, $100; No. 7741, $100; No. 7581, $1250.
1t* WILLIAM W. ENTWISTLE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4¾

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12¾ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 t9 1

☞ FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT,
R. KNOX MILLER.
7 14 12t

☞ VANILLA BEANS.—LARGE INVOICE just received, new crop Mexican.
VANZANDT & POLLOCK,
1t* No. 604 ARCH Street.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26¾

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1869.
City Warrants registering to 41,000 paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
7 17 3t City Treasurer.

☞ VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.
FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30stuthбm No. 1036 MARKET Street.

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tu th f s]
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 1011 S. BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE out of the net earnings of the six months ending June 30, 1869, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 12th instant. Transfer Books will be closed until that time.
7 8 thstu 6t D. B. BROWN, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax.
MATTHIAS MARIS,
7 12 12t Secretary.

☞ DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3½ PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
W. I. BLANCHARD,
7 7 12t Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.
has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26t Treasurer.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

OFFER THE GENTLEMEN

SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS

OF CASSIMERE.

SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS

OF CHEVIOT.

SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS

OF FINE TWEED.

SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS

OF LINEN DUCK.

SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS,
SUMMER SUITS.

The most becoming styles of all manner of thin goods, ready-made, in immense quantities, and at lower prices than anywhere else, or made to your measure, if you prefer it.

Perfect fit guaranteed to each gentleman.

Come and look at the Summer Suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

906. 906. 906.
ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of
"HUMAN HAIR."
He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it.
N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH street. He employs no travelli[illegible] agents. All who use his name are impostors, and [illegible] be dealt with according to law. 7 14 lptf

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Stock, Gold and Note Brokers.
Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY i a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
8 ftu§ No. 35 South THIRD Street.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR.,
June 12, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE TEAS
AT
LOW PRICES.
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
GENUINE AND PURE.
French White Preserving Brandy,
Imported direct, and for sale by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PERSONAL.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1348, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700, New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865.
BAIN & BRO.,
430ftu3m Portsmouth, Va.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1869.

Newspaper Office "Callers."

Not a hundred miles from the City Hall Park is a newspaper office where I sometimes sit, and where "characters" are popping in from morn until night. They commence making their calls directly the office door is open, and they keep them up until six o'clock at night. They are isms of New York, some of them very pleasant and quiet isms, some of them decidedly harsh and turbulent ones. They give a pleasant variety to the seclusion of that newspaper office, light up its gloom with pretty, variegated pieces of color, and contribute not a little to the spice of journalistic life there.

Some of these callers are ladies. Here is one of them. Her name is Madame B. Once she was a celebrated *prima donna* singing in the principal capitals of Europe. To-day she is a decayed music-teacher who receives annually a "grand testimonial" in the shape of a concert, and who harbors the wild hallucination that her voice is as good as it was thirty years ago. The teeth which she has lost she has not replaced by artificial ones, and the squint in her eyes has become more decidedly pronounced. She is wrinkled and haggard, wears a faded grey silk dress and a black lace veil with holes in it. She has a forthcoming concert, and she also has the bronchitis, and the object of her visit to the newspaper offices is to beseech a kindly ignoring of all shortcomings. "For the sake of my family," she urges. "I have a family depending upon me, and I should lose all my pupils immediately if anything unkind about my voice appeared in the newspapers." So saying, she takes out some cards of admission for the next evening (the date of the concert in question), asks for a pen in order to write "complimentary" across the back of them, and leaves the office, made happy by the assurance that nothing but what is kind shall be said of her and hers. Years ago she was truly a celebrated *cantatrice*. What has become of all her savings? you will ask. Alas! she never had any. A gambling, thieving husband, who went round counting the house while she was on her knees as "Amina" or "Lucrezia Borgia," swallowed up all the receipts in the treasury, and often she had not enough money in her possession to carry her from one city to another. That kind of life lasted for many years, until, in fact, Madame B. got too old to be anything but ridiculous on the operatic stage, and audiences laughed instead of applauding when she presented the shadow of her once-magnificent "Lucrezia." Finally she was left without a husband, without money, with few friends, and with but the scant remains of a voice that, during her many years of public life, must have brought her in half a million of dollars.

Another one of these isms is a literary ism, known to all the story papers of Gotham. He is a young man of twenty-six, with blue eyes, blonde hair, black coat too short in the sleeves, black pants too short in the legs, and no linen to speak of. He has gaunt red hands, which look fitter for handling packing boxes than pen, ink, and paper, and he brings endless rolls of manuscript, wrapped up in brown paper, and written on both sides. He is a story-writer, earns his living by writing stories, though where they are published I am unable to say, never having fathomed the mystery of his name, and never having seen published elsewhere the stories that are rejected at the office in question. But this I do know about him, that all his leisure hours—and they are many—he seems to employ in sitting in City Hall Park. There he lounges on one of the toadstools near the fountain, morning, noon, and night, for there, time and again, passing by at those hours, I have seen him sitting, with his eyes bent on the ground, and his chin upheld by his hands, and a brown paper parcel (without doubt a rejected MSS.) tucked under his arm. Perhaps he is picking up characters for an intended work of fiction; but if he would pick up himself a bit, and get a situation as salesman, it would be better for him.

Who is this in light array, dressed expensively but not neatly, fashionably and floridly, with glaring kid gloves, and anointed with penetrating perfume? She is not an authoress. Authoresses are never over-dressed. They are generally timid-looking women (those who infest newspaper officers, at least) with frowsy hair, slouchy bonnets, and gloves a mile too long. This one is brilliant and *debonnaire*, exceedingly rich in ribbons, and with a mellow orotund voice. She announces her business with a fascinating assumption of modesty. It appears she has been shamefully misrepresented in the newspapers. Her name has been "dragged before the public," in spite of her having avoided scandal during all the years she has "devoted herself to her profession," and she has been exhibited in a very repulsive light. Further information reveals the fact that she is a slack-wire performer, Mad'lle Rosalie Y——, at one of the smaller places of amusement, and that she has been driven "almost wild" by certain scandalous reports. What she comes to ask for is the generous support of this newspaper. This cannot be promised, but she goes away greatly mollified by the assurance that the newspaper will take no action against her.

Here is a woman who wants to write religious poetry at ten cents a verse; here a man with a patent burglar-alarm that simultaneously lights a candle, rings a bell, and fires a pistol; people with patents; correspondents about to sail to all parts of the world, from Alaska to Terra-del-Fuego; captains of sailing packets, who have eluded the Custom House, have India shawls to sell at a bargain; bullies who have come to try their muscle against that of the editor by whom they fancy themselves defamed; sore-throated ministers with copies of their last Sunday's sermons; artists whose pictures have never seen the light of an exhibition; foreign bummers, with forged letters of introduction from a supposititious consul; abused authors, intent upon a personal interview with the critic who has slashed into them—all these come tramping into the office from morn to night, week in, week out, daily presenting new shades of character, and suggesting the question whether the supply of Gotham newspaper office-loungers will ever be exhausted?

Lodging-House Signs.

"For gentlemen only," is the announcement figuring on many a placard pasted in the windows of lodging-houses, and meant to bytray unwary bachelors. The announcement looks respectable and harmless. You feel you are entering an abode where woman is denied admission, and where all the delights of blessed "one-edness" can be enjoyed cheap. Miserable anticipations! Blighted hopes! Upon ringing the bell you are confronted with an eminently respectable-looking woman, in a chintz dress, with yellow hair and eyes the color of pale indigo-water. Her voice, like her terms, is low, and she is the very picture of middle-aged virtue. There is a pious resignation in her sigh as she shows you the furnished apartment, and a touching submission in her voice when she confides to you the fact of her having seen better days. Before the interview is over, your heart quite warms to her, and if warmth of heart had any influence in expanding the pocket, you would no doubt pay her a month in advance before leaving the room. Your worldly prudence, however—of which your experience among New York lodging-letters has furnished you with an immense stock—holds you in wholesome check, and you content yourself with leaving her one week's rent. Installed in your new quarters, you congratulate yourself on having found, at a moderate price, the comforts of a home. In describing your room—or your *suite* of rooms, as the case may be—to a friend, you lay particular stress upon the fact that the furnished apartments of *the* house are "for gentlemen only;" but before you have been ensconced two weeks, you discover the trap that has been laid. You hear in the hall the trail of a petticoat and the harsh sweetness of a virago's tongue. From that moment it is all up with you. You discover that the bevy of furnished apartments surrounding you are let, in the most promiscuous manner, to as many foolish virgins as are willing to pay for them. Your respectability takes the alarm. Your honor is fluttered. Conscience is wounded. You blush when you meet Mrs. Fixemright, the pale-haired landlady. She has shaken your faith in human nature—to say nothing of your nerves, and henceforth you place no more reliance in placards bearing the announcement, "For Gentlemen Only."

If your quarters are otherwise comfortable, and you are averse to changing, there is a long four-handed fight between Brass and Bachelorhood, Decency and Decorum. The former two bid you stay, brazen it out with society, and defy conventionalism to do its worst; the latter urge you to flee at once, to use more circumspection in choosing your next residence, and to forego the disreputable ambiguities of a lodging-house for the modest certainties of board in a private family.

The *Times* of yesterday had an extremely sensible article in reference to the

"Theatrical Prize-Ring,"

the gist of which is that it is going to "shut down" in future upon all correspondence from actors and managers in regard to their personal squabbles. The *Times* is right. The egotistic display of grievances in "cards" written to the principal newspapers was last season carried to a ridiculous extent by theatrical people. The publication of these precious epistles, which was at first requested as a favor, is now demanded as a right. The evil has wrought its own death. Messrs. Tayleure and Murray piled on the last straw, and now the dromedary is suffering from a spine disease that never will be cured. The Butler-Henderson affair was the penultimate burden, and the husband of Miss Fiddes arrived in this country just in time to be in at the death. But by being denied admission to the big newspapers—for the *Times* has only set the rule which the other journals in self-defense will be compelled to observe—these theatrical letter-writers will be led to force the expression of their grievances in a new direction. Messrs. Henderson and Murray are therefore going to publish a new weekly paper, gossip says, to be called *Groans from the Green-room*. Their names, it is true, will not appear in connection with the journal, which will sustain the same relation to actresses that the *Revolution* does to women in general, and whose conductors, ostensibly, will be Miss Lydia Thompson and Miss Josephine Fiddes. The prospectus of this journal extends an invitation to all injured actresses in the United States to send brief and bright statements of their particular cases. The natural born blonde, the snubbed soubrette, the innocent equestrian kleptomaniac, will all find an advocate in its pages. No actress, however, will be permitted to write more than one note per week, and any agent wishing to defend herself against the imputations of the New York daily press is recommended to dictate a letter to and have it written out by the feminine golden-haired star whom he represents. This manœuvre will, of course, completely hoodwink the public and the press. Besides, they have the agent's assurance that everything is on the square, and surely his word is as good as his blonde!

The Difficulties of Getting Washed

are no slight ones to the poorer inhabitants of New York who live in tenement-houses, and scarcely know what a bath-tub means. A few spasmodic exertions have been made to supply free baths to the people, but these efforts have not been backed sufficiently by individual enterprise, and the Board of Health does just nothing at all. Baths that are paid for can be had, but these are beyond the reach of the poor classes, who are thus almost under the necessity of going unwashed from year's end to year's end. Every evening, however, hundreds of young men and boys may be seen along the docks and piers on the east side of city, regardless of violating the law, and only intent upon the luxury of a bath. That law provides that no person shall bathe within the limits of the city between sunrise and sunset. The policemen who visit and inspect these docks, however, are apparently in only too much sympathy with the great unwashed; for, although these bathers lose their self-consciousness to such an extent as to remain unaffected by the sense that the eyes of the hundreds of occupants of the ferryboats are involuntarily turned upon them while they make their undress evolutions, few arrests are ever made, and few of those made ever come to grief. Like Adam and Eve, they are "naked and not ashamed," and this is a great deal better, in my opinion, than remaining clothed and dirty. Such swimming and bathing facilities as have been supplied by private enterprise are overcrowded. The natatoriums are all extremely well attended, so that affairs there may be described as progressing more than "swimmingly."

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Philadelphia is all but amusementless at the present moment, and most of our actors are recreating in the mountains or at the sea-shore, or are playing summer engagements in other cities.

Mr. Owen Fawcett, the popular young comedian, is now at Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, where he has appeared as "Toby Twinkle," in *All That Glitters is not Gold*, as "Fernando Villabella" in *The Maid and the Magpie*, as "Solon Shingle," and other favorite *roles*. Mr. Fawcett has appeared in company with Lingard, and has been well received by the Bostonians. When the Walnut Street Theatre opens for the next season, he will return to this city, and resume his old position as first low comedian at that establishment.

CITY ITEMS.

GLENGARY CHEVIOT SUITS—Men's, $11.
Do. do. do. Youths', 9.
Do. do. do. Boys', 6.
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, And 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FINEST CLOTHING in the city at CHARLES STOKES' under Continental.

THE OCEAN HOUSE is a First-class Hotel; in fact, the best at Cape May. Be sure and stop there.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.—From A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received "All the Year Round" for May and June; "London Society" for July; "Cornhill Magazine;" "The St James' Magazine;" "Bow Bells;" "Punch," and "Fun."

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y —Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by
WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists,
No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

OWING TO THE
LATENESS OF THE SEASON,
THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF OUR STOCK,
and
ALTERATIONS ABOUT TO BE COMMENCED ON OUR BUILDINGS,
we will reduce
ALL OUR PRICES,
and sell out our
SUMMER STOCK,
SUITS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, EVERYTHING,
at a
HEAVY DISCOUNT.

☞ *Those who know how very cheap we have been selling this season will be surprised at our being able to make a STILL FURTHER REDUCTION, but our object is to clear our shelves and tables of the stock with which they are still loaded, notwithstanding the fact that our sales this spring have been*
60 PER CENT. GREATER
than ever before.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HUTCHINSON—HILLMAN.—On the 18th instant, by the Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. BENJAMIN H. HUTCHINSON to Miss GERTRUDE HILLMAN, both of this city.

STOCKTON—HALLOWELL.—In Camden, N. J., April 24, by Rev. R. A. Chalker, Mr. SAMUEL R. STOCKTON and Miss MARY M. HALLOWEL, both of the city of Camden.

DIED.

BRECK.—On Sunday evening, the 18th instant, at Bristol, Pa., GEORGE BRECK, Esq., in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday at noon, from his late residence. **

CALLIS.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. EMMA M. CALLIS, wife of the late John W. Callis, and daughter of John and Sarah Yake.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 131 Queen street, Germantown, on Thursday, the 22d instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

DUNGAN.—At Norristown, on Monday morning, July 19, Mrs. ABIGAIL DUNGAN, in the 81st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Harriet Jamison, corner of Airy and De Kalb streets, Norristown. Interment at Laurel Hill. Carriages will meet the 1·30 train on its arrival at School Station. ***

EAGLETON.—On Monday, the 19th instant, CORA, wife of Samuel E. Eagleton, and daughter of the late Peter and Hettie E. Frenaye. **

FULTON.—In Philadelphia, early this morning, EMILY, wife of C. C. FULTON, proprietor of the "Baltimore American."

Funeral from her late residence in Baltimore, on Thursday afternoon.

GOLDEN.—On the 19th instant, FRANKIE, son of Thomas and Annie Golden, aged 6 years 4 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the boys of St. Joachim's Parochial School, are invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence, No. 4429 Franklin street, Frankford, on Thursday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to St. Joachim's for interment.

LANCASTER.—On Monday, the 19th instant, ANNIE M., wife of Thomas A. Lancaster.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 923 Morgan street, on Thursday, the 22d instant, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MAHONY.—On Sunday morning, the 18th instant, Miss MARY ANN MAHONY.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 932 S. Second street, tomorrow afternoon, to leave the house at 2½ o'clock precisely.

PEDRICK.—On the evening of the 19th instant, Captain SILAS PEDRICK.

Notice will be given of the funeral. **

RAY.—On the evening of the 18th instant, at the residence of Mr. Robert Black, No. 1627 Filbert street, LOTTIE E. RAY, daughter of John and Margaret Ray.

The relatives and friends and the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her father's residence, Fifty-fourth street, above Wyalusing avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock. Funeral services at the Blockley Baptist Church, precisely at 3.

SHARP.—On the 17th instant, PHILIP SHARP, in the 88th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Moses Keen, No. 1508 Palmer street, on Wednesday morning, to leave the house at 7 o'clock. To proceed to Barron Hill. The friends will meet at the church at 10 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE CLOSING OUT
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
And Other Summer Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [7 13 tf

PARISIAN NOVELTIES FOR THE LADIES. JUST RECEIVED—A large invoice from Paris of the very newest styles of fine Jet Jewelry, Hair Bands, Combs, Nets, etc. The rarest and most elegant ever offered in this market. At H. DIXON'S,
7 14 9t No. 21 South EIGHTH Street.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
BARGAINS JUST OPENED,
New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.
REAL GUIPURE LACES.
A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.
NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.
Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.
EXCLUSIVE AGENT
For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.
AGENTS WANTED.
Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth§

PENNSYLVANIA
AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at
NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
The Canal of this Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.
Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 1m4p
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 ?§

SUMMER TRAVEL.

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The most popular rout to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.
Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,
At 7·45 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 1·45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through at Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8·00 A. M. } DUE { 12·19 P. M.
2·00 P. M. } LONG BRANCH AT { 6·12 P. M.
Fare: { Philadelphia to Long Branch........$3·00
{ Excursion Tickets........4·50
W. H. GATZMER,
7 2 1m Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY.
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock.
Fare, including Carriage hire........$2·25
Children " "........1·25
Servants " "........1·50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue.
G. H. HUDDELL,
6 24 tf CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·50 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURSELF and take the family to this cool, delightful spot. New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CHESNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS.
NOTICE!
FROM THE 6th OF JULY
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE AT 5 P. M.
BAILEY & CO.,
7 1 thstu10trp JEWELLERS.

REMOVAL.
A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth an Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu§

NOTICE.
DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
7 8 thstu1mrp JEWELLERS.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BRILLIANT AUSTRALIAN PEBBLES, cannot be told from Diamonds, in set of PIN AND EAR-RINGS, for Ladies' wear, suitable for those visiting the fashionable Watering-places. Also, FINGER-RINGS, CLUSTER AND SOLITAIRE, MOUNTED IN 18-KARAT GOLD. GENTS' PINS AND STUDS. Have now for sale the most BRILLIANT PEBBLES we have ever had, with an assortment of Watches and Jewelry at very low prices, at
JOHN C. KELLEY'S
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
No. 33 S. EIGHTH Street,
7 17 3t4p Above Chesnut.

THE AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now universally admitted to be superior to al others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,
PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.
OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNU
6 16 tuthssmrp PHILADELPHIA.

SUMMER RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the sea
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply t
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 8 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE.
ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.
A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor. The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf. Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 19 1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN. Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE), Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
LEEDS & DAVIS,
6 23 1m Proprietors.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No. 230 South SECOND Stree

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut. 9 5 9pt

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the strict attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

CAPE MAY BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS Board at McCALLA'S COTTAGE, LAFAYETTE Street. All the conveniences for bathers furnished. Address L. H., Evening Telegraph Office. 7 17 2t*

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant a la carte, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address E. GRIFFITH Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

OTHER SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFTON SPRINGS HOTEL AND AIRCURE combined with Water Treatment.—This extensive and magnificent establishment, located on the Auburn branch of the great New York Central Railroad, midway between Syracuse and Rochester, is now opened for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids. A lithograph of this spacious and elegant building, surrounded with a natural grove and beautiful drives, can be seen at the most important hotels and watering places after August 1. Terms for board, $3 per day; $12 to $18 per week; children and servants half price, subject to contract for four months at reduced rates. N. B.—Circulars sent on application.
ALBERT CLEVELAND,
6 24 1m Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 3m

CHAMPION SAFES

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.
CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.
More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.
Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
7 19 rptf East of Front street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 5 ?p

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

"THE GALAXY."

The August number of the *Galaxy*, which we have received from Turner Brothers & Co., has the following table of contents:—

"Put Yourself in his Place," by Charles Reade—chapter xi, with an illustration; "Feathered Life," by John Burroughs; "The Rose, the Cloud, and the Oriole," a fable without a moral, by T. W. Parsons; "The Race for Commercial Supremacy in Asia," by Richard J. Hinton, with map; "Susan Fielding," by Mrs. Edwards—chapters xxiv, xxv, and xxvi; "Prince Napoleon," by Justin McCarthy; "Mineral Waters," by John C. Draper, M. D.; "Climmerly Gap," by J. T. McKay; "Matthew Vassar," by John H. Raymond; "How they Keep House at Compiegne," by †. †. †.; "On a Cast of Tennyson's Hand," by H. T. Tuckerman; "The Age of Burlesque," by Richard Grant White; "The Galaxy Miscellany," containing "Henry J. Raymond and the *Times*," by Augustus Maverick, and "A Williamsburg Dinner Party;" "Drift-wood," by Philip Quilibet, containing "Going to Rome" and "Affability;" "Literature and Art;" "Nebulæ," by the editor.

A fac-simile of a letter from Charles Reade is given, which is to the following effect:—

> "The publishers of 'the *Galaxy*' pay me a liberal price for 'Put Yourself in his Place.'
>
> "If I were a mechanical inventor, instead of a literary inventor, this payment would secure them the sole legal right.
>
> "In the present iniquitous, partial, barbarous, and brainless state of law, it only secures them a clear moral right. But I hope all respectable publishers will respect that moral right, will put themselves in *their* place, and will forbear to reap where they have not sown.
>
> "CHARLES READE."

Mr. Justin McCarthy gives the following sketch of Prince Napoleon:—

Born of a hair-brained, eccentric, adventure-seeking, negligent, selfish father, Prince Napoleon had little of the advantages of a home education. His boyhood, his youth, were passed in a vagrant kind of way, ranging from country to country, from court to court. He started in life with great natural talents, a strong tendency to something not very unlike rowdyism, an immense ambition, an almost equally vast indolence, a deep and genuine love of arts, letters, and luxury, an eccentric, fitful temper, and a predominant pride in that relationship to the great Emperor which is so plainly stamped upon his face. Without entering into any questions of current scandal, everybody must know that Napoleon III has nothing of the Bonaparte in his face, a fact on which Prince Napoleon, in his earlier and wilder days, was not always very slow to comment. Indolence, love of luxury, and a capricious temper have, perhaps, been the chief enemies which have hitherto prevented the latter from fulfilling any high ambition. It would be affectation to ignore the fact that Prince Napoleon flung many years away in mere dissipation. Stories are told in Paris which would represent him almost as a Vitellius or an Egalite in profligacy—stories some of which simply transcend belief by their very monstrosity. Even to this day, to this hour, it is the firm conviction of the general public that the Emperor's cousin is steeped to the lips in sensuality. Now, rejecting, of course, a huge mass of this scandal, it is certain that Prince Napoleon was, for a long time, a downright *mauvais sujet;* it is by no means certain that he has, even at his present mature age, discarded all his evil habits. His temper is much against him. People habitually contrast the unvarying courtesy and self-control of the Emperor with the occasional brusqueness, and even rudeness, of the Prince. True that Prince Napoleon can be frankly and warmly familiar with his intimates, and even that, like Prince Hal, he sometimes encourages a degree of familiarity which hardly tends to mutual respect. But the outer world cannot always rely on him. He can be diplomatically rough and hot, and he has a gift of biting jest which is, perhaps one of the most dangerous qualities a statesman can cultivate. Then there is a personal restlessness about him which even princes cannot afford safely to indulge. He has hardly ever had any official position assigned to him which he did not some time or other scornfully abandon on the spur of some sudden impulse. The Madrid embassy in former days, the Algerian administration, the Crimean command—these and other offices he only accepted to resign. He has wandered more widely over the face of the earth than any other living prince—probably than any other prince that ever lived. It used to be humorously said of him that he was qualifying to become a teacher of geography, in the event of fortune once more driving the race of Bonaparte into exile and obscurity. What port is there that has not sheltered his wandering yacht? He has pleasant dwellings enough to induce a man to stay at home. His Palais Royal is one of the most elegant and tasteful abodes belonging to a European prince. The stranger in Paris who is fortunate enough to obtain admission to it—and, indeed, admission is easy to procure—must be sadly wanting in taste if he does not admire the treasures of art and *vertu* which are laid up there, and the easy, graceful manner of their arrangement. Nothing of the air of the show-place is breathed there; no rules, no conditions, no watchful dogging lacqueys or sentinels make their visitor uncomfortable. Once admitted, the stranger goes where he will, and admires and examines what he pleases. He finds there curiosities and relics, medals and statues, bronzes and stones from every land in which history or romance takes any interest; he gazes on the latest artistic successes—Dore's magnificent lights and shadows, Gerome's audacious nudities; he observes autograph collections of value inestimable; he notices that on the tables, here and there, lie the newest triumphs or sensations of literature—the poem that every one is just talking of, the play that fills the theatres, George Sand's last novel, Renan's new volume, Taine's freshest criticism; he is impressed everywhere with the conviction that he is in the house of a man of high culture and active intellect, who keeps up with the progress of the world in arts, and letters, and politics. Then there was, until lately, the famous Pompeiian palace, in one of the avenues of the Champs Elysees, which ranked among the curiosities of Paris, but which Prince Napoleon has at last chosen, or been compelled, to sell. On the Swiss shore of the lake of Geneva, one of the most remarkable objects that attract the eye of the tourist who steams from Geneva to Lausanne, is La Bergerie, the palace of Prince Napoleon. But the owner of these palaces spends little of his time in them. His wife, the Princess Clotilde, stays at home and delights in her children, and shows them with pride to her visitors, while her restless husband is steaming in and out of the ports of the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, or the Baltic. Prince Napoleon has not found his place yet, say Edmond About and other admirers; when he does he will settle firmly to it. He is a restless, unmanageable idler and scamp, say his enemies—unstable as water, he shall not excel. Meanwhile years go by, and Prince Napoleon has long left even the latest verge of youth behind him; and he is only a possibility as yet, and is popular with no political party in France.

Strange that this avowed and ostentatious democrat, this eloquent, powerful spokesman of French Radicalism, is not popular even with Democrats and Red Republicans. They do not trust him. They cannot understand how he can honestly extend one hand to Democracy, while in the other he receives the magnificent revenues assigned to him by despotism. One might have thought that nothing would be more easy than for this man, with his daring, his ambition, his brilliant talents, his commanding eloquence, his democratic principles, and his Napoleon face, to make himself the idol of French Democracy. Yet he has utterly failed to do so. As a politician he has almost invariably upheld the rightful cause, and accurately foretold the course of events. He believed in the possibility of Italy's resurrection long before there was any idea of his becoming son-in-law to a King of Italy; he has been one of the most earnest friends of the cause of Poland; he saw long ago what every one sees now, that the fall of the Austrian system was an absolute necessity to the progress of Europe; he was a steady supporter of the American Union, and when it was the fashion in France, as in England, to regard the independence of the Southern Confederacy as all but an accomplished fact, he remained firm in the conviction that the North was destined to triumph. With all his characteristic recklessness and impetuosity, he has many times shown a cool and penetrating judgment, hardly surpassed by that of any other European statesman. Yet the undeniable fact remains, that his opinion carries with it comparative little weight, and that no party recognizes him as a leader.

Is he insincere? Most people say he is. They say that, with all his professions of democratic faith, he delights in his princely rank and his princely revenues; that he is selfish, grasping, luxurious, arrogant and deceitful. The army despises him; the populace do not trust him. Now, for myself, I do not accept this view of the character of Prince Napoleon. I think he is a sincere democrat, a genuine lover of liberty and progress. But I think, at the same time, that he is cursed with some of the vices of Alcibiades, and some of the vices of Mirabeau; that he has the habitual indolence almost of a Vendome, with Vendome's occasional outbursts of sudden energy; that a love of luxury, and a restlessness of character, and fretfulness of temper stand in his way, and are his enemies. I doubt whether he will ever play a great historical part, whether he ever will do much more than he has done. His character wants that backbone of earnest, strong simplicity and faith without which even the most brilliant talents can hardly achieve political greatness. He will probably rank in history among the Might-Have-Beens. Assuredly he has in him the capacity to play a great part. In knowledge and culture he is far, indeed, superior, to his uncle, Napoleon I; in justice of political conviction, he is a long way in advance of his cousin, Napoleon III. Taken for all in all, he is the most lavishly gifted of the race of the Bonapartes—and what a part in the cause of civilization and liberty might not be played by a Bonaparte endowed with genius and culture, and faithful to high and true convictions! But the time seems going by, if not gone by, when even admirers could expect to see Prince Napoleon play such a part. Probably the disturbing, distracting vein of unconquerable levity, so conspicuous in the character of his father, is the marplot of the son's career, too. After all, Prince Napoleon is perhaps more of an Antony than a Cæsar—was not Antony, too, an orator, a wit, a lover of art and letters, a lover of luxury and free companionship, and woman? Doubtless Prince Napoleon will emerge again, some time and somehow, from his present condition of comparative obscurity. Any day, any crisis, any sudden impulse may bring him up to the front again. But I doubt whether the dynasty of the Bonapartes, the cause of democratic freedom, the destinies of France, will be influenced, much for good or evil, by this man of rare and varied gifts—of almost measureless possibilities—the restless, reckless, eloquent, brilliant Imperial democrat of the Palais Royal, and Red Republican of the Empire—the long misunderstood and yet scarcely comprehended Prince Napoleon.

From a rather gushing article, entitled "How they Keep House at Compeigne," we quote as follows:—

At last you are in the house, and in your rooms, and as dinner is punctual at seven, you can rest yourself, take a bath, arrange your hair nicely, put on a little, very little, perfume; will select from among your clothes such as you thind will make a favorable impression, and in due time will appear in the grand *salon*, to make that impression. There are collected the various guests, and, if you are a lovely woman, you will for a few moments be totally absorbed in the many-colored and perhaps fancifully-cut dresses which others have devised to make their favorable first impressions. At first you will forget about your own schemes in that direction, in the absorbing interest of silks, laces, gloves, and flowers. But, alas, then you will—if of an over-sensitive nature—you will reflect that you are outdone, that there are more startling colors and more fancifully-cut dresses than yours, and, forgetful of the proprieties, you may be betrayed into giving your skirts a petulant twitch, which, let us hope, may gracefully dispose the soft, falling folds.

The evening is upon you—what will you do, how will it go? Can you enjoy it? You know some; you speak with them, chat with them, laugh with them. The Emperor and Empress pass about informally and easily; they say pleasant nothings. No state secrets are whispered, so far as you can hear. The Empress asks about America, if you are an American, as I hope you are—indulges in a little enthusiasm, wonders if Niagara is as great as they say; if the prairies are as wide, the caves as profound, the Indians as wild, the white men as restless as she has heard; then, perhaps, she imparts a great desire to visit America, and wishes General Grant would extend her an invitation! You say, perhaps, that he would but be too happy to welcome her to his quiet house—and then you wonder if he would; that simple tanner-farmer, soldier-President, who seems to have no instinct for show or grandeur. You wonder how the housewifery of the "White House" would impress the Mistress of Compiegne. You wonder, but you do not urge her to come, as you have no instructions from Mr. and Mrs. Grant to that effect.

By-and-by the Mistress draws away from the throng, and takes with her a few gentlemen most often. Who are they? Councillors, judges, senators? No; they are probably travellers, or writers, or inventors, or benefactors, or men with plans. She is curious, anxious to learn; she asks questions; she draws them out; she suggests, she objects, she approves; she is learning, she means to know all. What a task! Who would be an Empress! To know all? How impossible! Let me hope that she is sometimes entertained, for what horror to be always instructed! She is interested, she listens, she charms. For what may not come of it, if your truth or your project shall *bourgeon* and grow in the mind of the gracious Empress, partner of the astute potentate who holds in his hand the lives and the labors of fifty millions of Frenchmen?

You wonder, you dream, you hope, and you are charmed with this woman, who, in all her beauty and greatness, listens and understands. Dear ladies, queens of hearts, see how she fascinates, and do as she does, and so become Empresses in your own way.

Mr. Richard Grant White, in his paper on "The Age of Burlesque," gives the following interesting reminiscences of Rachel and Sontag:—

I have known very few actresses. Although not without opportunities of knowing them, I can reckon my acquaintances among the ladies of the stage almost on the fingers of one hand. It has merely happened so—to my great loss, I do not doubt—although my limited observation has confirmed what is said by those who have known many actresses, and known them well, that there is no peculiar charm in their society except a certain freedom from restraint that makes intercourse with them easier than it is with purely domestic women. A clever and successful actress is generally a charming woman, with her womanhood slightly dashed with the open-hearted freedom of a good fellow, and the ease and repose of a man of the world; the womanly weaknesses and graces being, as a counterpoise, a little more pronounced in her than they usually are. But beyond wearing the rue of their sex with this slight difference, actresses are just like other women; as fond of admiration, but no fonder; no more eager to be loved, or covetous of the attentions and the gifts that are tributes to their charms; no more addicted to extravagance in dress or to luxurious living—for which, indeed, they very rarely have the means at their command; no less gifted with all the peculiar virtues—nay, the very domestic virtues of their sex; as true in their friendships as other women are, and as pungent in their hatred; as selfish and as unselfish; and as ready to sacrifice themselves to their love of duty. They are somewhat more frank and simple in their manner than the women of society, and generally, I believe, more generous; readier, as a rule, to give to others and to work for others who have no claim on them but need and their common profession. The services done to each other by actresses, out of pure kindness and good nature, and the help that the successful ones give to the unsuccessful, more than atone for the professional jealousy for which they are noted, but in which they are not peculiar.

Mere women as they are, with a slight excess of the more womanly traits of character, they are subject to more obloquy and misrepresentation than any other class of people. They excite the envy and not unfrequently provoke the jealousy of other women, who resent and wonder at the admiration they receive from "all the men," an admiration often accompanied by a lively interest on the part of men who have and who seek no personal acquaintance with them. But the reason of this interest is merely that they are devoted to giving pleasure. It is their daily occupation to enliven, to stimulate, to delight. They do this in the eyes of the world. They spread their nets in the sight of many birds, and not in vain. With one glance they wound hundreds, and with the self-same smile they captivate tens of hundreds. The domestic woman practises as with a rifle, or, at most, with a double-barrelled fowling-piece, bringing down her man here and there, but an actress scatters her charms into a crowd, out of a blunderbuss. Her fire is rarely so fatal as that of her more concealed, sharp-shooting sister; but she hits more, and makes a great deal more noise about it; and once in a while she, as well as the other, gives wounds that last a life time. Some man, not of her class, is more than a passing admirer, feels more than a transient flame, and then she either shares a great happiness or grieves over a great sorrow of her making; or else she exults in her conquest, and utilizes it, and makes all she can of it in reputation and in tribute, just as if she had been brought up in the conventional atmosphere and under the self-denying precepts and examples of the best society. In either of these cases she is sure to be denounced as a harpy, a man-trap, a whited sepulchre; and very virtuous women, who are laying, or who have lain snares to catch rich men, and get such a legal hold upon them that they may drain their purses all their lives, sneer at the mercenary views of a hard-working actress who accepts the eagerly-proffered pleasure, and, perhaps, the material benefits with which some admirer is glad to lighten and decorate the burden of her laborious life. If only the women who are without sin in this respect were to cast stones, how many actresses would be stoned to death? The freedom with which the private conduct and the character of actresses are spoken of by those who have no knowledge of them is one of the tolerated outrages of society. In the first place, their conduct in private is no proper subject of public criticism. If they ask to be received into any circle of society, the members of that society have the right to pass judgment upon their morals and their manners; but not otherwise. Their private relations are matters to be determined by their own sense of propriety; and they, no less than other women, have the right to demand, not only that nothing shall be said of them which is untrue, but that no man shall say that of them that he does not know to be true. Yet I have been an involuntary listener to stories about actresses, related with great particularity, when every assertion of my professed informant was directly at variance with the fact, as I knew of my own knowledge. And I have not unfrequently heard that told, with reckless indifference, of these ministers to the world's pleasure, for telling which, even if it were true, the teller deserved to be struck dumb.

Among the half-dozen actresses whom I have known, two, who are no longer living—Sontag and Rachel—left impressions upon me, as women, that I am sure will never be obscured by time's attrition. Both were of humble birth, and both were remarkable for the distinguished elegance of their manners; but with this difference: that Sontag, charming and elegant on the stage, was more charming and more elegant in private; while Rachel, who behind the footlights was the ideal of a queen or a great lady of the old school, in private, although courteous and well mannered, showed the stamp of her origin and her profession—how, I cannot tell, but there it was, unmistakably. Sontag, if she had been born Countess de Rossi, or, for that matter, De Montmorenci, could not have shown in her personal bearing nobility of a higher, simpler type; but on the stage she was surpassed in this respect by the Jewess, who, as unable in private to conceal her breeding as her race, showed yet upon the stage the command and the graciousness of those who are born in the purple. Saying this, one day, to the late eccentric Count Gurowski, I was pleased, and not surprised, to have the curt reply, "Ouf! Rachel is the one-ly *grande dame* on the tay-ahtre." Sontag, when I knew her, was a mature woman, and my senior by many years; and yet, notwithstanding this, and a knowledge of the world besides, that showed itself in all she did and said, and which rivalled that of her gambling husband, she seemed to me to diffuse around her all the influence of youth. A freshness as delicate as the first perfumes of early spring was hers, an unaffected softness of manner, that had the gratefulness of balm, and its virtue. She had the tenderness and crispness of youth, without its greenness. I have rarely met a girl of seventeen so young as Sontag was at forty-five. I have said nothing of her beauty; for that was well known to all men. And when I saw it still preserved, I then first recollected that I had heard of it before I was old enough to know what woman's beauty was; but I had not heard of her hand, which was beautiful enough to worship, as we may worship all perfection. And this woman, so beautiful, so winning in her ways, so charming as a singer and an actress, was also clever in the most attractive form of female cleverness. She talked well, without sententiousness and without learning; and she had humor, as much as becomes a truly feminine woman. I shall never forget her description of the pompous dulness of the dinners and the evenings at the country-houses of English noblemen and gentlemen to which she was invited, after her marriage with Count Rossi and her retirement from the stage. The essays in gallantry of men who had been fox-hunting or shooting all day, and who came home tired and hungry to get themselves up in festive apparel, and to eat a heavy dinner and drink heavy wine, were not much to her taste; although, if she were half as lively under their infliction as she was in describing it, she must have been a priceless creature amid all that dulness. Only one indication of her humble origin and of self-consciousness escaped her. I happened to mention that I had followed a procession, in a large city, for the purpose of observing the people called out by its passage, and that I had found the prettiest women among those in the lower conditions of life:—"Ah," she said, slightly dropping her eyelids, "it is always so." Her sudden death in Mexico was generally attributed to poison, her husband, it is said, having thus avenged himself of her love for a tenor singer who was in their company. I have never believed this story. Count Rossi may not have been too good a man thus to relieve himself of a woman who, by her own exertions, had restored him, in a great measure at least, the fortune he had wasted; but she loved the unworthy husband for whom she labored.

Rachel talked more of the stage and of literature than Sontag did. She made an admission to me one evening that was surprising. She had been playing "Phædre," with grandeur, and great power over the emotions of her audience; but she spoke to me, with a naturalness that she never surpassed on the stage, of her weariness of French tragedy, of its sentimentality, its prosiness and its stilted verse. "Oh that I had learned English, that I might play Shakespeare! but now it is too late." "What, are you not satisfied with Racine, or even with Corneille?" "No; Corneille has moments, and one can make something out of Racine by much study of the best parts." I complimented her upon her "Phædre," which, although an unpleasant character, seemed to me one that gave scope for fine acting. "Yes, I have an opportunity of doing something; but that boy," waving her hand as if "Hippolytus" were present, "what does he do but spout nonsense! And that old man with his monster" (referring to Theramene's description of the death of Hippolyte), "and all the rest—how stupid (*bete*) it is! Give us Shakespeare."

If this was a delicate compliment to a man of Shakespeare's race, and a student of his works, it was a very elaborate and superfluous one. I am inclined to think that it was not so; but a genuine expression of opinion and feeling which she might not have been willing to avow to a Frenchman. She was right as to her capacity. To see her play "Cleopatra" or "Lady Macbeth" would have been worth a voyage to Europe. She was born to play—perhaps with the capacity to be—"Lady Macbeth;" and, except her black hair, to look the wife of Cawdor, who, I do not doubt, was just such a lithe, spiritual, alluring female fiend as she; or perhaps bright, and sunny, and sweet, and surely yellow-haired, like Lydia Thompson, who herself has capacity for tragedy in the fine lines of her face. As for those big, black, bony "Lady Macbeths" that stalk about the stage and stare out of pictures, they might drive a soldier to seek death upon the field; but they could tempt him neither to marriage or to murder.

The last time I saw Rachel to speak with her was on the occasion of her last appearance in the full possession of her powers. I was in Boston, and she played "Adrienne Le Couvreur." Of course, I did not miss that performance, and it was unusually firm and finished, even for her. It seemed to me as if she were playing it for her own delight, and that she gave herself up to the impersonation of the unhappy actress with such abandonment of self that she really suffered the pangs she simulated, and inflicted them upon her own soul with a fierce joy. Walking in the lobby, between two acts, I met the manager, Mr. Barry, who soon asked me if I was acquainted with Mlle. Rachel, and then kindly proposed that I should go behind the scenes and send my name to her dressing-room. I did so. My card found her ready dressed far the next act, and she came immediately out. I stood by the front, and she came on at the back. The stage was deep, and down the long and dimly-lighted aisle between the side scenes and the wall she came with swift steps, the golden sequins of her Venetian head-dress glittering in the glossy darkness of her hair, and her black eyes burning so brightly that when she first appeared, I saw them gleaming through the gloom before I saw the sequins. She put out both hands for a greeting that was rather Anglo-Saxon than French in its simple heartiness, and, after a few inquiries about people in New York, we fell into general talk, and I told her how very much I had enjoyed the performance that evening. A slight tinge of color came into her pale face (which the coming scene required not to be touched with rouge), not, I believe, at my compliment, but at her own consciousness, as she replied:—"Ah! Yes! I am delighted; for this evening I am playing with my whole heart."

After a conversation of a few minutes, in which she was full of life and spirit, she asked me to call on her the next day, when, as she did not play that evening, she would be entirely at liberty, and to come about 11 o'clock. I turned my head an instant towards Mr. Barry, who stood a little behind me; and, although my movement was as slight and as quick as possible, when I looked again she was vanished out of sight. There was not a foot-fall, or the rustle of a gown, or even the clink of two sequins. I saw no trace or sign of the woman with whom I had been speaking the twinkling of an eye before. It was as if she had been swallowed by the earth, or, to speak in keeping with the place where we were, as if she had gone down at my feet through a noiseless trap. I turned, with a look of amazement, to the manager, who said:—"Just like her. Now she will stand by herself and take no notice of anything till its time for her to go on. Will you go to your box?" For, with all his polite attention, Mr. Barry, like a sensible manager, was not inclined to have loungers on the stage while the business of the scene was going on. But I needed no invitation to hasten to see that performance from the front.

The next morning I called at the appointed hour; and, after waiting longer than I thought I should have been kept alone when I was expected, the door opened, and there appeared, not Rachel, but her sister, Mlle. Sarah, who brought Rachel's regrets. She was not well enough to see any one. She was feverish, had a cough, and must nurse herself for to-morrow evening. I took this for a woman's and, if the ladies of the stage will pardon me for saying so, an actress' put-off. I remember her high condition the evening before, and did not believe that she was ill at all; but that, being lazy, or bored, or indifferent, or occupied more to her taste, she had sent me this excuse. I should have felt certain of it if she had sent me also a certificate of her condition from her physician. But I wronged her. She had received her death-warrant, and was never well again. She played afterwards, but her performances were unequal in quality, and were frequently interrupted by her inability to bear the fatigue of acting; and ere long she went back across the ocean to die. Trifling as my misjudgment was—one of a kind that a man runs the risk of at least twelve times a year—I never looked again into her fading eyes, or heard her short, sharp cough without a guilty feeling. And still I have it, mingled with my pleasure at the thought that I saw, under such circumstances, and with such stimulating condiment of personal intercourse, the last really complete performance of her whom I believe to have been the greatest actress the world ever saw.

Will the world see another Rachel? I think not. Nature is not exhausted; but her riches are taken from her bosom only when they supply a need; and the need of great actors, or even of acting of a high grade, seems to be no longer felt. The drama, as an intellectual diversion of the mind from one channel to thought into another, has passed away, I think, forever. The public, even the cultivated public, in all countries, prefers that kind of theatrical entertainment at which it is not required to think. It asks, not diversion, a *turning* of the mind from one object to another, but the pleasure of the senses while the mind lies dormant. It seeks only to be amused. Of this mood, burlesque or "spectacular extravaganza" is the natural and inevitable product. We, of Anglo-Saxon race at least, have probably seen the last of our legitimate drama.

"THE ATLANTIC."

From the article entitled "Great Earthquakes in the Old World," we make these quotations:—

Part of the imperfection of the record in earlier times is due to the fact that, of the many thousand shocks in each century, not over the one-hundredth part are of such violence as to be long remembered for their effect. Thus the earliest records comprise only those disturbances which proved of great desolating power, or which were so connected with human affairs as to be deemed omens or judgments. It is only since the middle of the sixteenth century that telluric phenomena have been observed in the spirit of scientific investigation. The earliest recorded earthquake is that which is mentioned in the Book of Exodus as having attended the promulgation of the Mosaic law. From the obscure description, we may conclude that there took place something like a volcanic eruption attended by the usual shock. The geological character of Mount Sinai accords well with the phenomena attributed to it; and although there is no evidence of any considerable eruptions within a time geologically so recent, there is no question of its true volcanic nature, nor is it improbable that sufficient activity to have produced just the phenomena described may have existed at that time without leaving any traces of activity. It is difficult to imagine any combination of circumstances better calculated to produce an overwhelming impression on an ignorant and imaginative people, than the events which Scripture asserts accompanied the giving of the law. Coming from a region of plains, where their previous experience had shown them only the most uniform operation of natural agents—where even the annual flood of the great river came with a regularity which took away from it all convulsive character—this impressible people were suddenly confronted with a most imposing volcanic mountain. And there, while the mount poured forth the flames of an eruption and the ground heaved beneath their feet, Moses proclaimed those laws which sank so deep into the hearts of his people. Thus the code of laws which has had the greatest and most far-reaching effect of any ever given to man was stamped upon his mind by the awful phenomena of a volcanic eruption and an earthquake shock.

Four other events mentioned in the Old Testament seem to indicate the action of earthquake forces. The first of these is described in Numbers xvi, when Korah, Dathan, and Abiram were swallowed up by the opening earth; but the description of the circumstances does not make it quite clear what was the precise nature of the event which the historian meant to record. At a later time, near the close of the wandering in the desert, we have the singular account of the overthrow of the walls of Jericho, which is probably a confused description of earthquake action. After a lapse of six centuries, or about 900 B. C., we are again told of an earthquake, which is strangely described as a great and strong wind which rent the mountains and broke in pieces the rocks. But for the context, which puts the nature of the event beyond doubt, one might feel a doubt as to the character of the force displayed. A few years later there was probably a considerable convulsion in Judea, inasmuch as we find in Amos i. 1, and Zechariah xiv. 5, events dated from an earthquake shock which took place during the reign of Uzziah, King of Judah. A very severe convulsion desolated Palestine about 33 B. C.; there is no mention of it in the Scriptures, but profane writers assert that thirty thousand persons lost their lives. In the New Testament there is a single earthquake recorded, namely, that which occurred on the day of the crucifixion. The description of the events connected with this shock, though brief, is quite in accordance with the usual results of earthquake action. The rending of the veil of the templ the quaking of the earth, the sundering the rocks, are phenomena which can be r ferred to no other agent. It is not a little r markable that the two most important even in the history of the Jewish nation, if not humanity, the giving of the Mosaic law an the death of Christ, should have been accom panied by the awful phenomena of earthqua shocks. Those who believe that the circum stances which surrounded these events a quite mythical must still find this an interes ing fact; for it would, if that view were co rect, show how deep an impression these my terious convulsions had made on the minds the Jews.

The paper on "The 'Hamlets' of th Stage" has the following account of Edmun Kean's visits to America:—

Early in 1820 he made his first appearanc in this country at the new theatre in Philade phia. His fame had preceded him, but had George Frederick Cooke, and for sever nights the admiration for that great act created a few dissenters. They soon su cumbed, and, on the fourth night of his e gagement, when Kean appeared as "Hamlet his position at the head of his profession w admitted. All our leading towns vied wi Philadelphia in enthusiasm, and Kea crowned his popularity in Boston by chara terizing the city as "the literary emporium the New World."

But the spoiled child of fortune was soo to be visited with the displeasure of th other spoiled child, the public. Returnin to Boston at an unfavorable season of th year, he appeared two nights to thin house and on the third, after counting twenty spe tators through a loophole in the curtain, abruptly went to his hotel. The theat afterwards filled up to respectable number and the managers begged him to return, b he declared that he would not play to ba walls, and that he was packing his trunk leave the town.

It is hardly possible for us to realize ho thin-skinned the American public, an especially theatre-goers, were to any fanci insult from an Englishman, one or tw generations ago. There are many cases point—the national wrath, not only at fooli and unjust books, like those Mrs. Trollope and Basil H (though even they contained mu unwelcome truth), but also at such compar tively kind ones as "Dickens' Americ Notes;" the indignant arraignment of Fan Kemble for observing that few Americans a horse well; and the bitterness kindl against Macready, in Baltimore, for his a leged remark that he could not get any wo in America fit to make an arrow of for t shooting-scene in *William Tell*. Kean's fooli caprice in Boston was construed into Engli contempt for America, and so turned the ti of feeling against him that there were rioto demonstrations in various places, which dro him from the country.

Just before sailing from New York, visited Bloomingdale Asylum, as it was h habit to study manifestations of insanity f his great part of "Lear." While there astounded the superintendent by turni double somersaults across the garden, and his frenzy he would have leaped from t roof of the house if strong arms had n seized him and borne him away.

He erected over the remains of Geor Frederick Cooke a handsome monument, bea ing the inscription:—

> "Three kingdoms claim his birth,
> Both hemispheres pronounce his worth."

It yet stands in St. Paul's church-yard, the corner of Vesey street and Broadway. O his last evening in America, tears streame from his eyes while he stood before it, listen ing to the chimes of Trinity, and singin with great sweetness, "Those evening bells and "Come over the sea."

Kean carried back to England, as a mo cherished relic, the bones of the forefing of Cooke's right hand—"that dictator finger" which the great actor had used wi such wonderful effect. Dr. J. W. Francis ha carefully preserved Cooke's skull. One eve ing, many years later, when *Hamlet* wa represented at the Park Theatre throu some neglect no skull had been provided f the gravediggers' scene. A messenger fro the manager hastened to Dr. Francis' offi for one; and Francis furnished the only o in his possession—that of the veteran act Never before or since were the famili phrases, "Alas! poor Yorick!" "A fellow infinite jest, of most excellent fancy," an "Your flashes of merriment, that were wo to set the table on a roar," uttered with suc literal truth as by the "Hamlet" of that eve ing to the skull of the great actor.

Soon after Kean's return to England, hi dissipations, and an intrigue in which he b came involved, brought on a series of mi fortunes, and finally drove him from th stage. Terribly depressed in health an spirits, and only the wreck of his former sel he revisited the United States in the fall o 1825. His first appearance in New York wa prefaced by a pathetic appeal to the ho pitality and mercy of the country. Certai of the "unco guid," and some of the ho partisans of Booth, attempted to exci a riot; but is pleasant to remember that Ne York gave to the unfortunate tragedian a gene rous and hearty welcome.

Revisiting Boston, he said, in a very humbl apology published in all the morning new papers:—"Acting from the impulse of irrita tion, I was disrespectful to the Boston public Calm deliberation convinces me I was wrong The first step towards the throne of mercy confession; the hope, we are taught, forgiv ness." But five years had not cooled the rag of the "literary emporium." The poor act was twice pelted with nuts, cakes, and bottle He retired to the green-room and wept like child. Meanwhile the frenzied mob use brickbats and clubs freely, and destroyed great deal of property; and Kean left the cit by night to escape the imminent peril.

When Kean appeared in Philadelphia, rotte eggs and other missiles were rained upon th stage; but there was a strong police force pr sent and arrangements had been perfected call out the military, so order was quick restored. Baltimore mobbed him, and h narrowly escaped tarring and feathering; b the storm blew over, and he played in th leading Atlantic cities with great success.

Living admirers of Kean never tire of dwel ing upon the wondrous expressiveness of h black, brilliant eyes, his mobile features, th richness, depth, and melancholy of his voic his passionate, meteor-like transitions, whic thrilled the beholders with awe. Dr. Fran cis, in his "Old New York," describes him "the most dexterous harlequin, the mo graceful fencer, most finished gentlema most insidious lover, most terrific tragedia * * He had read history, and all concer ing Shakespeare was familiar to him—time costumes, habits, and the manners of th age." Shakespeare was so familiar to hi "that I never knew him to look at the wri ings of the great poet, save once at *Ki John*, for any preparation for the stage."

He was full of eccentricities, always requi ing his servant to pick up and remove with pair of tongs newspapers which abused hi

The Indians of Northwestern New York made a deep impression upon his susceptible nature; and when the Hurons elected him a chief, he declared that even old Drury had never conferred so proud a distinction upon him. Then he surprised his friends by appearing at his New York hotel in the full dress of an Indian warrior—garments of buckskin decorated with beads and porcupine quills, and with his face streaked with yellow and red, his head decked with eagles' plumes, long black locks of horse-hair falling upon his shoulders, bracelets on his arms, tomahawk at his belt, and bow and arrows in his hand. He was with difficulty prevailed upon to resume the dress of civilization before returning to Europe.

His heart was full of kindness, not only to early friends and young and struggling actors, but to every suffering and needy human being with whom he came in contact. His generosity was lavish and wasteful. Though his income for nearly fifteen years was ten thousand pounds per annum, he died almost penniless. So susceptible that one glass of wine would overcome him, and so compliant that he could not resist persuasion, though he often tried to run away from it, he was an easy victim to excess. Yet one of his managers testified that he rarely drank until the labors of the evening were over, and never marred a scene with intoxication. Whenever he had been drinking, the first indication of it appeared in an irresistible tendency to quote Latin.

THOMAS CORWIN.

Recollections by President Tuttle.

President Tuttle, of Wabash College, contributes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* interesting reminiscences of Thomas Corwin, among them the following:—

THE HARRISON CAMPAIGN OF 1840.

My first sight of Mr. Corwin was during the Harrison campaign in Ohio, in 1840. He was at that time addressing audiences in the open air, the number of which I attempted to describe in a former article. The meetings at Marietta, Zanesville, Lancaster, Delaware, and other places were on a scale probably never equalled before or since. It was at Columbus I saw the famous stump orator, who was then said to have only one rival in moving the masses, the late General Thomas L. Hamer, who lost his life at Monterey, in the Mexican war. These two men had stumped the State together in a spirit of the most courteous rivalry, and while they were as unlike as possible, the friends of each only ventured to pronounce his hero the greater man until he had heard his rival speak. I never saw Mr. Hamer. One day Mr. Corwin and other speakers had addressed an immense meeting at Lancaster, and the next day but one he was to address another similar meeting at Delaware. It was understood that he was to pass through Columbus, and a large cavalcade rode several miles out from the city to meet him, and not only escort him in with becoming honor, but ask him to address the people in the market house.

There was a great excitement in the city, which seemed alive with people from the country. The firing of cannon and the music of bands added to the animation of the scene. Mr. Corwin was in company with several other distinguished men, among whom ex-Senator Thomas Ewing was the most marked. The procession at once escorted the orators to the market house, where a temporary platform had been erected. The "log cabin" would not have contained one-tenth of the multitude which was there assembled to hear the orator and the statesman. He had been speaking incessantly for several weeks in the canvass of the State for General Harrison, the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and himself for the office of Governor, to which his party had nominated him. It is said that during that unequalled political campaign he addressed the people in nearly, if not all, the counties in the State. He did not design to speak in Columbus the day referred to, having on previous occasions spoken in the capital; but (if I may copy a description of the scene, written by myself not long after it occurred), being waylaid by his admirers, he consented not reluctantly.

CORWIN'S APPEARANCE.

At that time his appearance was striking. In stature, perhaps five feet eight or ten; thick set, in good flesh but not at all corpulent, with a gait and air that very much aided his power to move one's mirth. His complexion was the darkest I ever saw "worn by a white man," but was of such a color that, while it suggested many a witty allusion to it by himself and others as Africanish, it itself refuted any such suspicion. He shaved clean, and his swarthy cheeks hung flabbily and loosely when he was in repose. His eyes were black, and very fine, especially when he was conversing or speaking. This face to me was a noble and pleasing one, and his whole appearance indicated no ordinary man. As he walked he rather rolled along in an awkward way, with no spruce, dapper ways. His voice was one of singular richness, compass, and effectiveness. As I now recall several speeches, he rarely strained his voice, but spoke a great deal in a conversational tone, with a wonderful variety in his modulations, as we sometimes hear a gifted conversationalist.

To hear him was one continued delight, for not only did his ever-varying tones convey the bright and clean-cut arguments with which he convicted you, and the delightful turns of thought and the one-sided anecdotes and illustrations, but that wonderful face was all in motion from his chin to the roots of his hair, as if its every fold and wrinkle and feature were full of irrepressible fun. For the expression of all mirthful emotions, from the most delicate smile to the broadest laughter, in such a way that it seemed impossible not to do what he did, I never saw the match of Mr. Corwin's face. It brought to the owner but the one misfortune, that it was *so* mirthful that multitudes failed to get at the fact that he had incomparably higher powers than humor, mirth, or buffoonery.

THE ASS AND THE OX.

But that day, at Columbus, his object was to get off with as short a speech as possible. He was in his most brilliant humor. One single passage I recall, designed to ridicule the Democratic office-holder, one of whose supporters he represented as saying, "Why, my dear sir, how can it be possible that so much trouble and such hard times exist as you describe, and yet the men whom we have elected to office, and in whom we have unshaken confidence, never whisper a word of all this? Sir, you must be mistaken, or our office-holders would speak!" Mr. Corwin's countenance was the very impersonation of serio-comic gravity while stating this objection. Then began that droll working of his features, at the very sight of which the crowd, before he had said a word, laughed most heartily. "Fellow-citizens," said he, with seriousness quite sepulchral and yet so funny, "I ever allude to the Holy Scriptures with the deepest reverence, and on occasions like the present but seldom. But that venerable patriarch Job has so completely unravelled the difficulties of my honest opponent, that I must trespass to quote his words:—'Doth a wild ass bray while he hath grass, or loweth the ox over his fodder?'" By this time his form was bent down towards his hearers, his fun-speaking eye was glancing from one countenance to another, while uproarious mirth seemed leaping out of every muscle of that incomparable face. It was perfectly irresistible. My father stood by me. I never saw him in such paroxysms of laughter as when that "ass" and that "ox" were paraded. He and others laughed until the tears ran in streams down their faces. The vast crowd poured forth peal after peal of laughter such as I never saw equalled. For several minutes laughter ruled the multitude and stifled speech. After quiet was restored, Mr. Corwin spoke for some time, and then introduced Thomas Ewing, then a great favorite in Ohio, whose power and popularity were shown in his ability to address that audience after such a speech as Mr. Corwin's.

STUDENT AND ORATOR.

If any one will be at the pains to read any of Mr. Corwin's speeches—I mean his elaborate speeches—such as that on the Mexican war in 1846, in the Senate of the United States, he will find how unjust they are to him who regard him as merely the incomparable story-teller and actor. That he was such is true, but that he was no more is very far from being true. He was a profound student of history and biography, of nations and of men. His knowledge of the latter made him the peerless orator of the masses; his knowledge of the former made him, if not the greatest, yet one of the great statesmen of his day. If any one will recall his magnificent speech at Zanesville in 1844, on the annexation of Texas, or his speech on the Mexican war two years afterwards, he will see how clearly he apprehended his own times, and the spirit which was dominating and coercing our politics to the dreadful issues which frowned on us in 1850, and burst with unmitigated fury upon us in 1861. In 1848 he delivered a speech in the Senate on "Free Soil against Slavery," and I venture to say there is no more scorching raillery to be found, or one that does more honor both to the head and humanity of its author, than this terrible ridicule of the maxim, "*Partus sequitur ventrem*"—the child follows the condition of the mother.

HUMANE TENDENCIES.

A stage-coach companion once related to me an incident about Mr. Corwin which showed the humane and even religious leanings of his mind, although not by profession a religious man. A Bible Society meeting was to be held in Lebanon on some week-day evening, and although well advertised, but few were present. Among the few was Mr. Corwin, and after waiting some time for more attendants, he himself began to talk in a plain and unpretentious manner about "this Book of God" as containing the remedy for every human woe. He was seated among a little knot of friends, who heard him speak with warming eloquence about the law of this book, its poetry, eloquence, prophecies, and especially its Christ. On this latter theme he discoursed with more than eloquence, delineating the divine beauty of the character with a power and pathos worthy of "the blind preacher." The practical knowledge of this book and of this Christ is what every man in the world needs—so he said—and yet the most of mankind have no such knowledge. The world is starving to death for want of this. And suppose that we should hear that people in an adjoining State or neighborhood were starving for want of bread, and a meeting were called to consider the means of getting the bread and carrying it to the starving, what should we say if only such a response were made to that call as is made by Christian people in this town to-night to a call to consider how to give the bread of life to the millions perishing of spiritual starvation?

My informant says that Corwin spoke for an hour to that little circle of favored people in this strain of beautiful eloquence concerning the Bible, and Christ, and the starving world, although he did not come to take any part in the services. That discourse, in the gentleman's opinion, was of such a noble, elevated, eloquent sort, as to merit such a hearing as it might have had in Broadway Tabernacle or Exeter Hall.

* * * The secret of Corwin's power consisted in the persistency with which he kept pressing his own convictions on you. To his own mind those convictions were very clear, and they were held by him as very important. To make others believe as he did, he resorted to every fair means, and perhaps sometimes to unfair. Throughout his most humorous speeches there ran a chain of logic which he held on to with the greatest tenacity, despite any apparent wanderings for the purpose of telling an anecdote or bringing in some eloquent illustration. This is very finely shown in the speech referred to—"Free Soil Against Slavery"—and so was it in the Zanesville speech. His anecdote became an argument, and by the laugh he raised a force in the direction he was leading you. All his arguments became a living force, not merely by what he said, but by so saying it as to gather all the magnetism of his audience, and concentrating it on the given point.

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Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

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Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 7·40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.

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is prepared to receive and forward goods and money to
LONG BRANCH, N. J., DIRECT.
Express closes at 1 o'clock P. M.
6 21 mwfim H. GORMAN, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·00 P. M.

The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLAR at.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.

9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.

5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.

Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.	
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.
Returning, leave	
Atco	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN	
Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth st.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

July 22, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of walnut parlor, chamber, library, and dining room furniture, cottage chamber suits, mirrors, bookcases, extension tables, hat-stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, china and glassware, office furniture, two fire-proof safes, made by Farrel & Herring; refrigerators, sewing machines, show cases, stoves, carpets, matting, etc. etc.

Also, compound microscope, with six objective glasses.

Also, compound magnetic machine. 7 20 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FIREPROOF SAFES, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

21st inst., at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms. 7 19 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. (1 2

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, July 24, at 1 P. M.

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 27, at 1 P. M.

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 31, at 11 A. M.

City of Washington, Saturday, August 7, at 1 P. M.

City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, August 10, at 11 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.			
FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$
Halifax	20	Halifax	
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.

or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Snyder,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 17 below Spruce street.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin....$140 Second Cabin....$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin....$145 Second Cabin....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to

H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3$ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
8 2$ No. 132 South Wharves.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
1 11 tf
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

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AT THE SEASIDE.

OUR CAPE MAY LETTER.

Another Gala Day for the Grey Reserves—They Outshine Themselves at a Grand Soiree Militaire, Despite a Little Disappointment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAPE ISLAND, July 20.

Another day of the memorable sojourn of the Grey Reserves at Cape Island has passed, and it has been only less eventful than the two days which immediately preceded it.

The Amenities of Soldiering.

When the Greys crawled under their tents at Camp Upton on Sunday night, to dream over the unprecedented honors which had been so profusely heaped upon them by the President of the United States, not one of them imagined that their profound complacency and complete self-satisfaction could be materially disturbed, after it had sustained the slight ruffle occasioned by the hurry of the Presidential party in getting away from the island. But the courageous heart, when it shoulders a musket, is ofttimes obliged to face the elements as well as the enemy. Such a fate was decreed for the Grey Reserves. The sun sank to rest only to darken the scene while the storm king was marshalling his forces. Some of "the troops" which had "received their old commander with cheers" had been soldiering before, and were not less weather-wise than they were martial. Many of them felt the approach of the masquerade of the elements in the marrow of their bones, and they were heedful enough of the warning to hunt up a shovel and dig a trench round about their tent. When, about midnight, the storm burst upon the camp in literal as well as figurative fury, these wise and valiant campaigners rolled over on their cots and laughed in the face of their assailant. But there were not a few foolish youths in the encampment who had scorned the sapper's work, and to their dismay they soon found themselves afloat and seaward bound. Then they bestirred themselves and their shovels, and again crawled under their canvas in the plight of the traditional drowned rat.

The Grey Reserves Sustain Another Disappointment.

The grand and central object of interest to the veterans of Camp Upton yesterday was, as a matter of course, the monster military ball which was to transpire in the evening. But a somewhat exciting episode had been appointed for the afternoon, and this was the review of the regiment by Major-General Meade. The Greys had been so puffed up with vanity by the attentions of President Grant, that at one time they were almost inclined to regard this contemplated review as a lamentable falling off in the splendor of their martial achievements. But when "their old commander" had actually put to sea in the Tallapoosa, they began to think that, after all, it would not materially sully their record to pass in review before the hero of Gettysburg; and when they crawled out of their tents on Monday morning, their high-flying notions had been so dampened by the storm that they were in a mood to regard the presence of General Meade in the light of a very distinguished honor. Thereupon they set their hearts upon it.

General Meade had promised to come, and his arrival was anxiously looked for by the morning train. But General Meade did not arrive by the morning train. Nor did the evening train number him among its passengers. Instead of General Meade, in his own proper and illustrious person, came a simple telegram, which announced that a storm was prevailing in the city, that the General had pressing engagements, and that Major-General Van Vliet, who was already on the island, and therefore presumed to be without pressing engagements and without fear of the storm, had been requested to represent him.

The Greys at once accepted the situation, and concluded to inspire the venerable Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East with the belief that they were entirely worthy of all the attentions which they had received at the hands of the greatest captain of this particular age and nation, or of any other age and nation. At half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon the camp was crowded with visitors from the island. In fact, there were more spectators on hand than had turned out on the previous day, when his Excellency himself had given "the troops" a third opportunity to "receive their old commander with cheers." When General Van Vliet appeared upon the scene, in full uniform, he was attended by Major Carstairs, similarly attired, and by Colonel Cadwalader, of General Meade's staff, in citizen's dress. The advent of the distinguished guest was heralded by the firing of a Major-General's salute of fifteen guns; the regiment broke into columns by companies, and marched by General Van Vliet in review; it then broke into sections, and repassed on the double-quick; it then formed in line, and gave the salutation of "present arms;" it then went through the manœuvres of the battalion drill; and the thing was done—and well done, into the bargain.

The "Soiree Militaire."

Meanwhile, the island was alert with preparations for the crowning event of the day, the Soiree Militaire, which was to transpire at the Stockton House. The mammoth dining-room of this establishment was very tastefully decorated for the event—the decorations, however, being precisely the same as at Congress Hall on Saturday evening previous. Long festoons of bunting encircled the apartment, imparting to it a picturesque and patriotic, as well as a martial aspect. The Greys at the proper time donned their white pantaloons, shrugged their shoulders up into their full dress jackets, grasped their weapons, and left the encampment early in the evening for the march upon the town. They likewise left behind them thirty or forty miserable and misanthropic creatures, who were charged with the unwelcome duty of guarding the camp while their comrades in arms were to be engaged in the lively action upon the floor of the ball-room. The despair of these poor fellows was slightly assuaged, however, by the assurance that at half-past eleven they would be relieved by a like number, and get a chance to trip their toes fantastically in the small hours of the morning.

When the doors of the ball-room were thrown open, about ten o'clock, as brilliant a throng as ever passed into any ball-room since the world of fashion first gave itself over to dancing passed itself through the passage. First of all, of course, were the heroes of Camp Upton and Congress Hall, in their trim and jaunty rig, but without their dangerous weapons. Then there were a half score or so of the members of the First City Troop of Philadelphia, with feathers in their caps that threatened to scrape the ceiling, and boots so long drawn out in the legs that their two-inch coat tails appeared to be as long as was needful. Then there was a squad of Baxter Zouaves, with flaming red trousers, and delegations also of the National Guards and Washington Greys, of Philadelphia, and the 5th Regiment of Maryland Militia, all conspicuously attired. Then there was a group of men whose swords did some notable work during the war, and who fully complied with the request of their hosts by appearing in full uniform, ranking all the way from simple majors up to major-generals. Then there were men of mark in the business and social world, followed by hundreds whose fame is yet restricted to ordinary circles. And then there were the ladies, conscious of beauty and gorgeousness of apparel. The room was crowded, and two thousand can be stowed away in it with comfort.

When the dancing was fairly under way, the scene was unquestionably the most variegated and brilliant that has been or will be witnessed at Cape Island during the present season, and in the minds of many of the old frequenters of the island surpassed anything and everything of the kind that has transpired in the past. If President Grant had but concluded to remain another day and a half, the climax of glory would have been attained by the Greys, and not one of them, on his return to the city, would have condescended to recognize the friends of other days.

By half-past one o'clock this morning the band had puffed and scraped its way most melodiously to the twenty-eighth item on the programme, and then struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and thus the successful and pleasurable affair was brought to a termination. The attending throngs then dispersed, the island for an hour being in a hubbub by the cries of that peculiar species of the Jersey land-shark which is vulgarly termed a hackman. Such of the participants as were stopping at the Stockton were of course saved this infliction for once, but two or three of them discovered, on retiring to their apartments, that another species of land-shark had been at work, and carried off everything portable and of value.

The Remainder of the Week.

The programme for the diversion of the Grey Reserves during the remainder of the week presents several items of interest. To-day they will be reviewed by Major-General Charles M. Prevost, commanding the First Division of Pennsylvania Militia. On Wednesday morning they will exercise themselves by firing at a target for a gold medal and eight of baser bronze; while in the evening they will participate in another grand terpsichorean engagement at the Columbia House. On Friday the regiment will break camp, return to the city, and be there received in a manner befitting the record they have made, and are still making, while sojourning at the seaside.

WASHTENAW.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEBRAIC.

A New Congregation—The Corner-Stone Laying—Sketch of the Projected Edifice—History of the Congregation.

This afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the corner-stone of the new synagogue for the German Hebrew Congregation "Rodef Sholem," at the southeast corner of Broad and Mount Vernon streets, will be laid. The ceremonies will be those ordinary to such occasions, but still very interesting. They have been arranged as follows:—

1. Hymn. Sung by the choir of the congregation.
2. Invocation. By Rev. G. Jacobs.
3. Sermon. Delivered by Rev. Dr. M. Jastrow.
4. Sermon (in German). Delivered by Rev. Dr. S. Hirsh.
5. The chairman requests the president of the congregation to lay the corner-stone.
6. The secretary reads the list of articles to be placed in the corner-stone.
7. The vice-president and treasurer of the congregation will deposit the same.
8. The laying of the corner-stone.
9. Prayer.
10. Singing.

Most of our citizens adhering to the Jewish faith are expected to be present and participate.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The congregation erecting the new edifice has already attained the age of nearly fourscore years. Its first synagogue was on Cherry street, west of Third—a building which soon was found too small and inconvenient; and, consequently, many years did not elapse ere a larger place of worship was provided, the congregation going westward on Cherry, and locating above Fifth street. Thence, the necessity for more room still increasing, a removal was made to York road, north of Vine street. But rest for the people was not yet found. Again they were forced to pull up stakes; this time going into Julianna street, between Wood and Callowhill. There they now worship, and will until the building, the corner-stone of which is to be laid this afternoon, has been completed. Expectation is that it will be finished by September, 1870. It is estimated that it will cost $150,000.

THE PROJECTED SYNAGOGUE.

The building will be erected after designs furnished by Fraser, Furness & Hewitt. It will be in the Saracenic style of architecture, with a front of 83 feet on Broad street, and a depth of 164 feet. There will be a tower on the corner of Mount Vernon street, 26 feet square and 125 feet high. The audience room will be 100 by 69 feet, exclusive of the organ gallery, and it is estimated will seat one thousand persons.

The foundation walls of the tower are to be laid upon a bed of concrete two feet in depth, composed of brick or stone, broken to a uniform size of about 1¼ inches square, filled in the trenches, well rammed and grouted with best fresh Rosendale cement and clean sharp gravel or sand.

The walls of the tower are to be disconnected with the other walls of the building, with flat iron bars built into the walls to form a lateral tie.

The cellar and internal walls, the backing and plain external facing, and other stones are to be of Trenton brown sandstone. The stones on the elevations to be of light Ohio stone. The shafts for the entrance porch, shafts for three large triple windows, and for the window in the front gable, to be of the red Aberdeen granite, highly polished. The alternate door arch stones are to be of red Seneca sandstone.

The arch over the recess for the shrine and organ gallery, and recess over the front vestibule, to be of stone, laid header and stretcher, and ring stones to be two feet deep. All the arches to radiate truly from their centres.

The corners of the tower where it changes its form from a square to an octagon are to be sustained upon rolled iron beams 12 inches deep, 125 pounds per yard, having five to each corner, averaging nine feet long each, with cast-iron separators, and bolted together.

Cast-iron cresting for ridge of roofs, the feet of which are to be made to the slope of the roof, to have a piece of sheet lead under each, and screwed down to the roof.

There are to be four rooms in the tower, the joists of which are to rest on stone courses projected for that purpose; the gallery floors to be framed, to be supported on brackets built into the walls, and securely anchored into large stones, which are to be provided for that purpose. The roofs to be framed on principals, which are to be spaced about 12 feet 6 inches from centres, and one at each wall, with purlins.

The principal door of entrance to be framed of two thicknesses of white-pine plank, two inches thick, and sunk on both sides, chamfered and stopped on the inside, and filled in with rosettes and jig-saw ornaments. The other external doors to be made in the same way, only that the plank is to be 1½ inches thick; they are all to slide into recesses. The inside doors to be framed of two-inch white-pine plank in open panels, three and four in height as required, for covering with material to match the upholstering of the church.

The ends of the pews on the main floor to be cut out of black walnut plank two inches thick, with moulded cappings; those for the galleries to be of white pine plank two inches thick. The seat-boards to be fourteen inches wide, and one and three-eighths of an inch thick; the backs to be one and one-eighth of an inch thick, of black walnut, where the ends are made of that wood, and white pine for gallery pews.

The rail enclosing recess for shrine, etc., to be formed of black walnut and butternut three inches thick, with small arcade of trefoiled arches, chamfered, or moulded on both sides, with turned caps, bases, and shafts, capped with a rail four inches thick and eight inches wide, moulded on both sides; two gates are to be formed in the rail of the same design, with posts 6x6 inches.

The windows are all to be glazed with stained glass, and where stationary to have a pivoted ventilator in each.

All the exposed wood-work in the church is to be stained, and the building to be heated by large furnaces.

A DANGEROUS MAN AGAIN IN CUSTODY.—On Sunday Robert M. Lee and Vincent Mooney were arrested by the Sixth District police on the charge of robbing the safe in the flour and feed store of George Warner, Nos. 10, 12, and 14 N. Twentieth street, of $16 in cash and about $1600 in checks. They were held by Alderman Jones for a hearing yesterday afternoon at the Central Station, Alderman John Hurley going their security. Mooney failed to put in an appearance, and the case was continued until to-morrow. Lee rendered himself famous during the Rebellion as a forger of soldiers' names to their bounty and pension papers. He was twice convicted in the United States District Court, and sentenced for this offense, but he was pardoned, shortly after his incarceration, by President Johnson. He, with two or three others, a couple of years ago went through the Western States committing forgeries. He was captured and sentenced in Chicago to a long term of imprisonment, but the Governor of Illinois was persuaded to grant a pardon. Lee has been in this city for a few months, but what he has been doing is unknown. Mr. Warner, it is said, has identified Mooney as the man who attracted his attention while the robbery was being perpetrated, and it is to be hoped that sufficient testimony will be obtained to send both again to prison; for, while they are loose upon society, no one using banks as depositories is safe.

ROWDYISM AT RED BANK—ONE MAN BADLY BEATEN.—Yesterday Amity Lodge, Knights of Pythias, had their annual excursion at Red Bank which was largely attended by their friends. At an early hour in the day a number of roughs from this city arrived on the grounds, and hardly had they landed before they commenced quarrelling with the excursionists. They remained until about 4 o'clock and during that time they were engaged in various broils. Finally it culminated in a grand fight, in which several persons were more or less beaten. H. Stych, residing at No. 126 Hazel street, received dangerous wounds about the head. The excursionists at last succeeded in driving the attacking party to the river, where they took to their boats and put off. Another party of the roughs remained on the grounds and came up with the excursionists on the steamboat, behaving very disorderly all the way up. On arriving at the wharf a squad of Second district policemen arrested four of them, who were subsequently sent to prison by Alderman Lutz. They gave the names of Thomas Hoey, William Jacoby, Asa Mattus, and Augustus Pero.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN PEDRICK.—Last evening, at his residence in West Philadelphia, Captain Silas Pedrick, well-known and highly esteemed by many of our citizens, died, in the 72d year of his age. His malady was not specific: the exhaustion of old age at length touched the roots of his being, and he departed. He was formerly an able and successful commander from this port, retaining his position on the quarter-deck until advancing years and other employments compelled him to abandon the sea. For a long while he sailed in the China and India trade as captain of vessels sent out by Mr. John Welsh—his voyages uniformly being made with safety and advantage. After he had settled on shore, he received an appointment by the United States Court as Surveyor of Damaged Goods and Vessels. He also served as an agent for the Board of Underwriters. In these callings he became widely known, and, wherever known, respected. His familiar face will be missed "long shore." Captain Pedrick was born in Pedricktown, Salem county, N. J. He leaves a widow, but no children.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—The National Educational Conventions, consisting of the National Superintendents' Association, the American Normal School Association, and the National Teachers' Association, meet on Monday, August 16, in Trenton, N. J. The session will continue throughout the entire week. Addresses will be delivered and important discussions will take place at each session. In these exercises Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, Hon. R. S. Fields, Superintendent Wickersham, of Pennsylvania, Professor James McClintock, Major-General O. O. Howard, Professor Crittenden, Professor John S. Hart, and other eminent gentlemen will participate.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, Henry Price had a continued hearing upon the charge of the larceny of a lot of books from the church at Seventh and Spring Garden streets. Case continued.

—James Campbell also had a hearing upon the charge of assaulting a man, and firing a pistol at the officer who attempted to arrest him, in Alter street, above Twentieth. Held in $1000 bail to answer.

—Frank Robinson, a lad, also had a hearing upon the charge of robbing the residence of Mrs. Margaret Snyder, No. 341 Dickerson street. Held in $800 bail to answer.

THE FRUIT CROP.—The fruit crop in North Jersey promises an unprecedented yield this summer, and from counties in our own State and adjoining States we have encouraging reports to the same effect. The farms around Moorestown, N. J., are in a fine state of cultivation. That of Mr. William W. Haines, containing some sixty acres, is one of the finest in the country. This gentleman has an orchard the like of which is seldom seen. The trees are almost breaking down under their immense burden of fruit, and the yield of apples, of almost all sizes and varieties, promises to be greater than that of any preceding year.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At 3·30 o'clock this morning Mrs. Frazer, residing at No. 1203 Davy street, Twentieth ward, attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a knife. She was found lying on the floor bleeding, and medical assistance being promptly secured, her life was saved.

TOOK POSSESSION OF THEIR QUARTERS.—The Schuylkill harbor police yesterday took possession of their new quarters at the Rialto House, in the park, which has already been established as the headquarters of the Park Commission and the Park Guard.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At 5 o'clock this morning John S. Connor, sixty years of age, who kept a drug store at Twentieth and Coates streets, was found dead lying in the rear part of his store. Heart disease is said to have been the cause of death.

BOUND OVER FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Edward Parker, who was arrested last night by Lieutenant Haggerty, at Third and Walnut streets, for assaulting Felix Thompson, was this morning bound over by Alderman Carpenter in $500 for trial.

HILDEBRAND.

The Outlaw of Missouri—Another Effort to Capture Him—His Cave Discovered—Anxiety of the State Officials While He Lives.

We have given at different times intelligence relative to the doings of this notorious desperado, and of the rewards and efforts made for his capture. From the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 16th inst. we take the particulars of the latest attempt to arrest him:—

THE RECENT EXPEDITION

It has been generally known to the public that, with a view of capturing the outlaw, "dead or alive," a large sheriff's posse was put in the field about a month ago, and placed under the command of Colonel William D. Bowen, of the St. Louis police force. The posse consisted of 200 men, organized by Sheriff Murphy, of St. Francois county, only ten of whom, when mustered, were armed, and their weapons consisted mostly of old squirrel guns. This force was intended to scour the country lying along Big river, Flat creek, and on the Plattin, also the region about the Valle Mines and the Pike Run Hills. The country is very broken; the streams and deep ravines are in many places shut out from the sunlight by lofty ledges of rocks and elevated ridges, in which are numerous caverns, affording a place of shelter and concealment to wanderers and desperadoes.

Colonel Bowen, who commanded the posse, returned to the city on Wednesday night, the object of his search having eluded capture, although several times almost within the grasp of his pursuers.

We learn from Jefferson City, though not officially, that the Sheriff's posse will be disbanded and probably reorganized as a military force, and that the counties of St. Francois and Madison will be declared by the Governor to be under martial law, or placed in a stage of siege. We give the above rumor for what it is worth.

From our correspondents who have kept us posted from time to time in regard to the progress of the expedition, which, for prudential reasons, has been kept back until all prospect of success appears to have been abandoned, we compile the following interesting narrative:—

ADVENTURES OF THE PARTY IN SEARCH OF HILDEBRAND.

Colonel Bowen left St. Louis on the last expedition on the 17th of June, and arrived at Potosi on the 19th. He stopped at Irondale waiting for the sheriff's posse, when twenty men reported. Sheriff Breckinridge, of Washington county, could not get a man to volunteer.

On the 20th Colonel Bowen started with ten of the Irondale men, and Officers McQueen, Schulster, and Watson of the St. Louis police force, in quest of Hildebrand.

At 10 o'clock that night they arrived at the house of one Hill, a loyal man, and said to have suffered from Hilderbrand in various ways, and here they rested until 3 o'clock A. M. of the 21st.

A CALL ON HILDEBRAND'S SISTER.

They then marched before daylight to the house of Hildebrand's sister, having received information that the outlaw was stopping there. Soon after daylight they learned that Hildebrand had left the premises in the night some two hours before their arrival. They obtained their information in this way:—The family at first obstinately refusing, as was natural, to inform against their relative, they threatened to hang up two of the youngest boys, when the smallest—a lad eight years old—divulged the secret.

The boy said his uncle had been there two days, and that his wounds were dressed by his mother. He left the house, as stated, just in time to elude capture.

After obtaining this important information, the posse did not arrest the woman, or treat her with any disrespect, it being considered that she had only performed a sister's part towards a brother, in harboring him, though an outlaw, contrary to the recent proclamation. It would have been against the promptings of human nature to have done otherwise.

ARREST OF HILDEBRAND'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

On the evening of the 22d the party arrested William Harris, the brother-in-law of Hildebrand. This Harris formerly served under Colonel Bowen, his present captor, in the 10th Missouri Cavalry. They also arrested a man named Cash, and another named Dunham.

These men were believed to be in the habit of conveying messages from Hildebrand to various parties in that section, threatening them with harm if they did not immediately comply with his demands. This black-mailing system, it is stated, has been carried on by Hildebrand among loyal citizens ever since the close of the war.

MORE HANGING FOR INFORMATION.

After promising bribes, threats were resorted to, and finally the hanging process was tried, in order to extort information from the prisoners. After hanging awhile, the truth was choked out of them, and they informed Col. Bowen that Hildebrand lived in a cave on Big river, on Squire Wesley Murphy's place, about half a mile from the old residence recently occupied by the outlaw.

Dunham said that he had done the bidding of Hildebrand through fear that he would kill him if he refused. Harris informed his captors that two days before he had taken a side of bacon and some corn bread to Hilderbrand's cave, and that the provisions had to be lowered from the top of the cliff down to the mouth of the cave with a rope.

MARCH TO THE CAVE.

The prisoners were still kept under arrest, and employed as guides. On the morning of the 23d, Colonel Bowen, having made a disposition of the force under his command, went in search of the cave where it was believed the outlaw was concealed. Two of the men were ordered to proceed along the top of the bluff to a point where they were told the mouth of the cave could be seen. The balance of the command marched along the bottom between the river and the bluffs, with a view of scaling them from below. The bottom land was heavily timbered, and a silent gloom pervaded the deep recesses of this wild and broken region. At length they arrived at the vicinity of the cavern. The overhanging cliffs towered up 300 feet above the river. The mouth of the cavern was found to be 200 feet above the foot of the bluffs and about 100 feet below the top of the cliff. In this almost inaccessible place there was discerned a narrow ledge jutting out about ten feet from the face of the cliff, and below and on a level with the mouth of the cavern. This narrow ledge afforded a platform for standing-room, but how to reach it was the next question which engaged attention of the attacking party. Several attempts were made to scale the bluffs at this point. Some of the more daring would get up forty or fifty feet, and, finding a little niche in the rocks sufficient to maintain their position, saw nothing but a perpendicular wall of stone rising above them for perhaps twenty feet, with no chance to obtain a foothold, and they had to descend. The attempt to reach the cave at this place was abandoned. They went back a quarter of a mile and found a place where they succeeded, with great difficulty, in climbing to the top of the ledge. The man ahead would grasp hold of the bushes, and assist the next behind with one hand, in pulling him along.

Large rocks would become detached and roll down into the chasm below with a thundering crash. These loosened stones opened up the hiding places of several rattlesnakes. Three snakes were killed, and the rattles brought away as trophies.

ENTERING THE CAVERN.

After gaining the top of the bluffs with the whole force, they descended amid considerable peril to the jutting ledge which led to the cavern, by letting each other down. It was about an hour after daylight. Two entrances were found to the cavern. About twenty feet from the mouths the passages united, forming a long, dark chamber about two hundred feet in depth, and fifteen feet in height. A walking-stick, which had been previously described to the party as belonging to Hildebrand, was found at one of the entrances to the cavern. Ashes from a recently-built fire were also seen outside the entrance. Two men were posted at each of the entrances, and the siege was commenced. The men thought they had the refugee almost within their grasp. Colonel Bowen, believing it to be altogether too perilous to risk his men in the outlaw's den, determined to starve or smoke him out. The latter could be effected whenever the wind blew in the right direction, so as to drive the smoke into the recesses of the cavern.

A quantity of dry wood was lowered down from the heights above. Eight rifles were kept cocked and aimed so as to cross-fire on the occupant within should he attempt to make an exit from his place of concealment. Thus they remained all day. After dark a fire was kindled, which illuminated the wilderness below to a great distance. The place was a perfect lookout for the whole country, and the fire was visible at a great distance. The point is half way between Valle's Mines and Skintown or Big River Mills, about eight miles distant from each.

THE BIRD FLOWN.

Next morning a report was brought to the besiegers that there was another outlet to the cavern, the mouth of which was half a mile distant on the other side of the hill. Fearing that this might be the case, it was determined to search the interior of the cavern at all hazards. Four men volunteered for the enterprise, two taking one entrance, and Colonel Bowen and two men the other.

They proceeded cautiously to the farthest extent of the cavern, and found—nobody there. A bed of leaves, from appearances recently occupied, cap-boxes, bullets, some powder in tin cans, fishing tackle, empty bottles and other relics denoting recent occupancy, were discovered.

Much disappointment was felt. It was subsequently ascertained that Hildebrand left the cavern on the night previous to the arrival of his pursuers.

WHERE HE WENT.

The fact was learned from one Nash, who was arrested half a mile from the cave. Nash said that Hildebrand came to his house on the night of the 23d, arriving about midnight. He stopped till morning and went away carrying off Nash's rifle. As he left, he told Nash he would kill him if he gave any information. It is proper to mention that Nash was strung up by a rope and hung till he turned black in the face before imparting the above information.

Nash's son, a boy twelve years of age, on the evening of the 25th, told Bowen that he had agreed to take to Hildebrand, by consent of his father, a quart of whisky, for which Hildebrand had furnished him the money. The boy was to procure the whiskey at Mathews' store, on "Vinegar Hill," five miles distant, and to bring it to Hildebrand at 12 o'clock that night on a path leading from the road passing Nash's house to old Mrs. Adams' house, and that he would find him (Hildebrand) on that path, where there were two large rocks on either side.

ANOTHER PLAN OF CAPTURE.

Colonel Bowen immediately formed a plan to capture Hildebrand and his quart of whisky. He moved his force away from that neighborhood, some eight miles distant, in order not to excite the suspicions of Hildebrand's friends as to his intention. During the remaining hour of light the ground in the vicinity was reconnoitred.

A NIGHT MARCH.

At night the command was countermarched, and pickets were posted along the path leading to the two rocks from both directions. At midnight the entire force moved on the rocks, where they expected to find the outlaw. It was dark, and the rain poured down in torrents. The men could not distinguish each other. They stumbled over the rocks and ran against trees, and at last surrounded the rocks, but Hildebrand was not there. The next morning they discovered signs of his having been in the vicinity, such as bacon rind, some venison, and the ashes of a recent fire. A deerskin was found hanging on the limb of a tree.

SCOUTING OPERATIONS.

After this the scouting force was divided in squads of three or four, and scattered over the country—some fifteen miles in extent. They were picketed on the by-paths, in the woods, and the approaches to the caverns. Colonel Bowen, as stated by a correspondent, took up his headquarters at Wesley Murphy's, where he and his men fared well, waiting for information from his different scouting parties.

NEWS FROM SKINTOWN.

In a few days information was received from Mr. Turley, living one mile from Skintown, that Hildebrand had been into his wheat field. He did not see him till he came plump upon him. Hildebrand was barefooted, and, holding up one foot, he said he wanted a pair of shoes. Turley, getting alarmed, told his visitor to leave immediately, as the woods were full of soldiers. This he reported to headquarters, the ruling motive being attributed to fear in both cases. The men were again freshly posted in sight of every house and cave where there was reason to believe the fugitive might take shelter, and Colonel Bowen returned to St. Louis.

Thus ends the Hilderbrand campaign for the present.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Seizures of Illicit Distilleries—New Fractional Currency—The White House Topsy-turvy—Stagnation of Business—Judge Black's Illness—Naval Orders.

NEW YORK.

The Stock and Money Markets—A Crisis Feared—Counterfeiters in Custody—The Harvard Boat Club.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The White House.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The large corps of domestics at the White House are extensively engaged in house-cleaning, in the absence of the President and his family, and the exterior of the White House now presents rather a dilapidated appearance.

Still Ill.

Colonel Douglass is still quite ill, and as soon as he is able, will leave town for the Pennsylvania springs.

Commissioner Delano

is expected here to-morrow night.

Stagnation of Business.

There is an utter stagnation of business here, departmental and private, and all who are able are leaving town. Most of the foreign diplomats are away, and enjoying the Virginia springs.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Rear-Admiral Bailey and Commodore Bissell are ordered to temporary duty as members of the Retiring Board in this city.

Lieutenant-Commander Mitchell is ordered to New York Navy Yard.

Commodore Emmons is detached from ordnance duty and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Whiting and other officers are detached from the Saratoga.

Judge Black Recovering.

Captain Shirley, who recently visited Judge Black at York, Pa., says the latter is rapidly recovering from his recent injuries by the railroad accident near Louisville.

More Seizures of Illicit Distilleries.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has received information of the seizure of eight illicit distilleries in Wake county, North Carolina. There are twenty-five or thirty more distilleries in that section. The collector says the liquor is consumed in the vicinity of the distilleries.

New Fractional Currency.

The Treasury has issued $50,000 worth of new 10-cent and $1800 worth of new 15-cent fractional currency. The new 25 and 50-cent will not probably be issued before the 1st of August.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Money quiet and easy at 6¼@7 per cent. Gold market flat, dull, and sustained a further decrease in price. The market opened 135⅝. Present quotation, 135½. Sterling exchange dull but firm; 60 days, 110⅛; sight, 110⅝. Governments dull and heavy under pressure to realize. United States sixes, 1881, registered, 20⅛; do. coupons 20⅝; cash Five-twenties, 1862, 23⅛; do., 1864, 21¼; do., 1865, 21¾; new, 20¼; do., 1867, 20⅝; do. 1868, 20⅝; Ten-forties, coupons, 10⅝; ordinary, 10; currency bonds, 8. Southern securities mostly off, with exception of both classes of Carolinas; Tennessee 6s, 11½; new, 55¾; Virginia, 1857, new, 61¾; Georgia 6s, 63; 7s, 91.

Fears of a Crisis in the Money Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 20.—There are rumors of a breaking up in the Vanderbilt pool, in which case about sixty thousand shares of Central will be thrown upon the market. There is much uneasiness on the Stock Exchange, as a heavy sudden decline would create a panic in the entire market.

The Harvard Boat Club

arrived at Queenstown yesterday, all well, after a pleasant passage of nine days.

Counterfeiters in Custody.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Five counterfeiters of manufacturers' tobacco revenue stamps were brought before the United States Commissioner this morning. Benson, the maker of the plates, was held in default of $10,000 bail. Patsey, Frank, and Chavoane waived an examination, and were held in $5000 bail. Laison was examined and held for trial in $5000 bail. These men have been doing an immense business, their operations reaching thousands of dollars.

Robbery.

RIVER HEAD, L. I., July 20.—The jewelry store of L. H. Griffin, at this place, was entered by burglars last night, and $2000 worth of jewelry stolen. The burglars are undetected.

FROM THE WEST.

The Pacific Railroad Excursionists.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A Denver despatch says the Pacific Railroad Committee excursion party returned from Central City and left last evening for Cheyenne.

The Santa Fe Democracy.

A Santa Fe despatch says the Democratic convention, after a stormy session, nominated Recente Romero for delegate to Congress.

The Recent Rains.

A Quincy (Ill.) despatch says the late rains have so damaged the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad that trains have ceased running between Hannibal and Palmyra. Over thirty feet of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad bed have been carried away near Augusta, and on Saturday night a passenger train narrowly escaped running into the break, where the water passed through like a river.

FROM CANADA.

Personal.

QUEBEC, July 20.—Sir Francis Hincks arrived here by the steamship Nestorian, and will remain in Canada for two months.

The Mayor of Quebec Asked to Resign.

The Mayor has been called on by the Citizens' Vigilance Committee to resign, but he refuses.

Reciprocity.

It is reported from Ottawa that further negotiations on the subject of reciprocity will be opened in Washington in September.

Fatal Accident.

An accident occurred on Redeau Canal, by which two lives were lost and six gates carried away. The disaster will cause a delay of more than a month for repairs. It was caused by some barges breaking away, and owing to the great fall carrying everything before it.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Bursting of a Grindstone—Shipment of Specie from New York—Singing Festival at Rochester.

FROM NEW YORK.

Shipments of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Allemannia for Europe to-day, takes out $530,000 in specie.

A Rochester Sængerfest.

ROCHESTER, July 20.—The grand concert of the Sængerfest at the rink last night was attended by three thousand persons, and was a great success. The orchestra was composed of fifty instruments, and the choir of two hundred voices. To-day a grand picnic is held at Maple Grove.

The Fenian Funds.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The suit of John O'Mahony vs. Belmont et al., before the Superior Court this P. M., to punish defendant, Lucke, for not paying over to the receiver one hundred thousand dollars of the Fenian fund, deposited with defendants by O'Mahony in 1865, the court finally ordered the immediate payment of the money to the receiver, and Mr. Lucke drew his check for that sum and left the court with the receiver to get it cashed.

Bursting of a Grindstone.

TROY, July 20.—A large grindstone burst at Green & Son's spring works in North Troy to-day. A man named Michael Finn was fatally injured.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Almost Starved to Death.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HUDSON CITY, N. J., July 20.—Catherine Chesser, who, in company with her husband, had walked from Canada to this place in search of work, was found nearly dead from starvation this morning. Last night she gave birth to a still-born child. Her husband is also in a weak condition, and their recovery is doubtful.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Died from His Injuries.

EASTPORT, Me., July 20.—John Cook died to-day from injuries received from attempting to jump from a wharf to the steamer New York as she was starting.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 20—P. M.—Consols for money, 93; and for account, 93⅛. U. S. Five-twenties, 82⅝. Stocks quiet. Erie, 19.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet. Corn, 29s. 6d. for old, and 28s. 6d. for new. Flour, 23s. Peas, 38s. 6d. California Wheat, 10s. 5d. Red Western, 8s. 11d.@9s. Lard dull. Pork quiet.

HAVRE, July 20.—Cotton, 149¾f. both on the spot and afloat.

THE MONITOR DICTATOR, which has been undergoing extensive repairs at the old Navy Yard for some time past, has at length been put in satisfactory trim, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon the vessel was formally put in commission, the ceremony consisting of the raising and salutation of the national flag by the ship's officers, sailors, and marines. The Dictator will drop down the stream about a mile to-morrow to await her orders. She is intended for duty on the home stations.

—The Tioga *Agitator* says:—"Mr. P. P. Landy, an employe of Mr. Jacob Sticklin, of this place, has just received intelligence that he is heir to $25,000 in gold in Italy. He purposes sailing on the 28th inst., and to return in December next.

MARRIED.

(*For additional Marriages see fifth page.*)

BLAIR—HARDIE.—On Tuesday, the 20th instant, by the Rev. J. Addison Henry, WILLIAM BLAIR, of Carlisle, Pa., to MARY HARDIE, of this city.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

INSTRUCTION.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, Principal.
6 28 tf

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

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